

CORRESPONDENCE.

CIGARETTE PAPERS
FOR AFTER-DINNER SMOKING.

The World of London.

What a wretched business we have made of the beautiful world the Master has given us. Take the most important English section of it, for example. On many days in the year when God's sun was shining bright and clear in a blue sky London was choked with fog and smothered with mud. Say what you like about the delights of the Metropolis, but you have got to get accustomed to its infernal odds before you get any taste of its paradise. During the past few weeks, on nearly every other day, one might as well have been a pitman in a coal mine. Anything more sordid or awful in city life than London beyond Temple Bar on a foggy day—when you can see just enough to take in the muddy surroundings—I cannot imagine, except what they call "down town" on a dirty day in New York. Visiting the so-called classic regions of Paternoster-row, it requires a big imagination to realise the fact that the grimy business houses thereabouts are engaged in giving to the world its fairy tales, romances, poems, biographies, and travels more marvelous than any fairy tales, richer in strange incident than any romance. On a foggy day, with wagons running you down at this corner, and porters cannoneering against you at the other, you might far easier imagine that you had got into the author's region in Purgatory.

Men and Women.

Apropos of woman novelists, a correspondent asks me to take up the subject of "The Equality of the Sexes," but it is too controversial for after-dinner smoking. Nature has done her best to establish the fact that the sexes are not equal, and as "one swallow does not make summer," it is no argument on the side of "equality" that George Eliot, Olive Schreiner, Charlotte Brontë, and Mrs. Humphry Ward have written novels better than some of the best men's works. One rejoices to see women successful in what is a wise competition with men; but the old conditions of creation as to the relative positions of men and women are not likely to be changed much, even if a certain number of our sisters attempt to unsex themselves. If there is one feature more than another in the character studies of the women novelists that shows their opinions to be against the "equality" notion, it is the emphatically feminine and utterly unmanly characteristics of their heroines. Even if they start out to make them masculine in gait, manner, dress, and exercise, the truth comes out in spite of the most manly of habiliments. Take the heroine in "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" for example, with her hand on the plough and her brain busy with the rescue of a prisoner. A free woman of the mountain, conscious of an equality with the best man in the place, she is still a woman when the gentlest and noblest sentiments of our fallen nature are in question, and she possesses all the natural graces that make women in men's eyes far beyond men in the qualities of devotion, self-sacrifice, and faith.

One might contend for the mere level "equality" idea for a week, to be knocked over at any moment by some concentrated aphorism. That sense of superiority which belongs to the elemental idea of the man who goes out to hunt and the woman who stays at home to cook the meat is inherent in both sexes. The masculine idea is well illustrated in the story of the governess and the little boy:—"Now, Ernest, what is the meaning of regeneration?" "To be born again," is Ernest's prompt reply. "Quite right; would you like to be born again?" "Not much," says Ernest. "I might be born a girl!" In Charlotte Brontë's novel "Shirley" there is an interesting passage dealing with the question of sex equality. "When they are good, they are the lords of the creation—they are the sons of God." "But are we men's equals, or are we not?" asks Caroline. To which Shirley answers: "Nothing ever charms me more than when I meet my superior—one who makes me sincerely feel that he is my superior." And here in a nutshell is the reason why clever women seek out the companionship of men in preference to that of women. Among the members of the sterner sex she is likely to find her superior in knowledge and intelligence.

Ibsen and Dickens.

It is welcome news to read that the corrected edition of Ibsen's works, which Mr. Archer is editing and Mr. Heinemann is publishing, will be completed before the end of the month in eleven volumes. Mr. Edmund Gosse has just given us a book on the famous Norwegian which every lover of the great dramatist will make haste to read. Utterly unlike in many respects, Ibsen had traits that belonged to Dickens. He was passionately fond of the theatre, and loved to have everything orderly about him. Dickens's desk was neat and clean always; he hated litter. Don't you remember the little group of fighting frogs that stood near his blotting pad? Well, Ibsen was as great a dad about an orderly desk and an orderly room as Dickens was, and by his ink-pot there was a tray on which were arranged a small wooden bear, a little black devil for holding a match, and two or three small copper cats and rabbits, one of the former playing violin. Mrs. Alec Tweddle asked him what these funny things were. Ibsen told her that he never wrote a single line of any of his dramas without having these figures before him. "Why I use them, and how, is my secret," he said. Perhaps this was Ibsen's "bit of fun." Anyhow, he seemed to be in earnest. He was a shy man, and while some of his habits suggested Dickens, in the matter of public speaking he recalled Thackeray. Once only did he do himself justice, and that was when he

carefully wrote out a speech and committed it to memory. Thackeray did the same thing; but he did himself less than justice, for he broke down in the middle of his oration. The occasion was a Theatrical Fund dinner. Thackeray had tried to get out of taking the chair, but was over-persuaded. He prepared his speech, and duly rehearsed it. Although he seemed to start well with the toast of the evening, in the midst of some merely preliminary remarks about the early days of the drama he collapsed. Not altogether coherently he made a few common-place observations, and sat down. Says his friend and secretary, George Hodder: "He so painfully felt the weakness of his position that notwithstanding a particularly kind and complimentary speech, in which Mr. Dickens proposed his health, he could not recover the prestige he felt he had lost, and he left the room in the hands of the audience. In ordinary cases the reply is only—'Name of person, how long, address, name and address of applicant' but necessarily for publication. 2. Must have been making for over one year. 3. Name and address of firm or person to whom the application is to be sent. 4. A repetition will not be necessary. 5. The coupon given below must be filled in for each question with the exception of the last, which is not for publication when a new de plume is adopted. No personal address nor name is necessary. 6. The coupon given below must be filled in for each question with the exception of the last, which is not for publication when a new de plume is adopted. 7. The coupon given below must be filled in for each question with the exception of the last, which is not for publication when a new de plume is adopted. 8. The coupon given below must be filled in for each question with the exception of the last, which is not for publication when a new de plume is adopted. 9. 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HER SPLENDID SIN.

By HEADON HILL.

Author of "Unmasked at Last," "Her Grace at Bay," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XXV.

BLACK DICK'S LAST "RUN."

Two hours later Lesbia came out of a cabin where Leonard was lying, beckoned Judy from her house, and in the end out on to the creek. The interview between the two had begun almost with a quarrel. Lesbia had insisted on giving herself up to the authorities for causing her cousin's death, thus cutting the ground from under Reynell's feet and making it impossible for the visitors to retaliate on their relentlessness. But with tears in his eyes, Black Dick had brought her not to submit herself to such infamy, pointing out that the man she was concerned with in all probability Reynell was by this time started in search of the stolen paper and of instructions to guide him, and in surrendering to the police Lesbia would be making a needless sacrifice.

In his weak condition she did not dare to harrow her lover with a disclosure of her other reason for seeking such a desperate remedy. To have told him of Reynell's odious proposals would have been to throw him into that "fever" which Judy had so dreaded for the patient. So, reserving to herself the right to alter her decision later, she allowed his entreaties to prevail and promised not to inform the police against her, without further discussing the matter with him.

"Well?" said Judy, following her out on deck. "I hope your young man has put some wisdom into you, and that there's to be no more of that folly about Inman Daubeny. He was a proper rip from all accounts, and if you really did settle his hash you did the world a good turn."

"I have promised Mr. Wynter to do nothing for the present," said Lesbia, adding shyly, "I wonder whether you would let me stay and help you nurse Mr. Wynter?" One reason is that I have been as good as turned out of my uncle's house. Till I can look round a little I have nowhere to go."

And, the frank sympathy in Judy's fine eyes inviting confidence, she told her of the brutality she had been subjected to at the Grange, of how it came about through her endeavours to learn the plot against her lover, and of how she had intended to go to London to earn her living, but could not bear to leave Leonard wounded and miserable.

"I can sleep anywhere, and I don't eat much," she concluded simply. "Besides, I have a few pounds to pay my way for a little while."

Judy, who had listened to the pathetic appeal with a fine play of emotions on her handsome face, threw formality to the winds, and taking the slender figure in her vigorous embrace administered a resounding kiss.

"Stay?" she cried. "Of course you shall—till Judgment, if you're so minded. And main glad I shall be of your company, seeing that that cruel devil will come back before many hours are past."

In the storm and stress of her interview with Leonard, Lesbia had forgotten that oft-reiterated phrase, "he will come back." But now the vague surmise, the curious bewilderment, as to Judy's insistence upon it returned tenfold—till, even as she wondered, she thought that she had hit upon the solution.

"So James Reynell told you of the vile use he meant to make of his hold on me?" she said, "that he had threatened to denounce me if I would not consent to marry him?"

If Lesbia had been less self-centred and overwrought she would have noticed a fleeting shade of surprise in Judy's face—merely a passing glimmer that was so quickly followed by an expansive smile of comprehension that the last emotion successfully veiled the first.

"It didn't need him telling me," Judy evaded the direct question. "One had only got to put two and two together to guess that he admires you, and now that I've seen you I can't understand that he could do anything else. He'll come back, either expecting to find you here or to bully me into saying where you've gone."

"And I shall be at hand to answer for myself," said Lesbia, not perceiving that her new friend had adroitly seized upon and used as original the motive which she had supplied for Reynell's possible reappearance. "I am doubly grateful to you for allowing me to stay and fight my own battles," she added. "It would not be fair, you dear girl, to leave you to face that fiend alone."

The tinge of amusement in the smile that greeted the pretty speech was lost on the speaker, and by tacit consent the two girls changed the disagreeable subject for an exchange of views upon matters of less sinister import. Plainly as Lesbia was dressed, Judy had to be informed as to the price and material of her simple coat and skirt; and then the flower-bedecked hat and scarlet blouse in which the fair chateau of the bulk had posed for her portrait were brought out and duly admired by her guest.

As the day wore on Lesbia felt her spirits revive. The keen salt air of the creek and the novelty of her surroundings after the dull repression of her wretched life amid the gentle splendour of her uncle's disreputable household had an instant effect on her sensitive nature—a nature that had been starved and stifled for want of a little kindness. The wild-fowler's rough-and-ready daughter showered kindness upon her in abundance, and a still greater joy was that when next she visited her lover her quixotic resolve to confess her act at the mill were more convincing. The pleasure of knowing that she was with him had done him good. His body was stronger and his brain clearer, and he was able to demonstrate with a great show of truth that if her impulsive deed had been sealed on by Reynell as a lever for de-

feat his aims it was also the fact that but for that deed the Wynters would never have had any aims to defeat. The chance would never have been accorded to them to put up the good fight they had for the treasure, or even to fight at all.

As Leonard plausibly pointed out, Inman Daubeny would, in the language which Lesbia herself had overheard and which had instigated her action, either have choked his secret or his life out of the poor old veteran at the windmill, in which case the wily Reynell would never have come into the piece as a leading actor—at any rate not with any hold on the victim of his present persecution.

"If I read the blackguard's character aright," Leonard clinched his reasoning, "the Daubens would have had to look out for themselves, but

Judy threw her arms round the wild-fowler's neck and kissed his rugged cheek. "You're a dear old dad," she murmured. "You shall have your way and we'll act honest by the pair of babies. But all in good time. I don't want them told about your find yet. First place, Mr. Wynter is quite happy now his sweetheart's here, and it might make him worse if he was excited; second place, that brute Reynell may likely come back after he's read the paper, and that nine hundred pounds will be safer in you, pocket than under Mr. Wynter's pillow. If you ain't here when Reynell comes—and he'll take care of that—it'll be sport to see him rummaging the hold and finding nothing. Nine hundred pounds! My goodness, but he'll be just wild to have missed such a haul."

"But I don't like it, Ju," said Holt doubtfully. "He may act ugly if I and Andreas ain't at the bulk."

"Not if I let him look where the paper says the jewels are," replied Judy lightly. "I shall let him threaten me a little and then give in. That's where the fun of it will be. It'll be a punishment, father—especially when he hears afterwards that you had the money all the time and gave it up to Mr. Wynter."

And, the frank sympathy in Judy's fine eyes inviting confidence, she told her of the brutality she had been subjected to at the Grange, of how it came about through her endeavours to learn the plot against her lover, and of how she had intended to go to London to earn her living, but could not bear to leave Leonard wounded and miserable.

"I can sleep anywhere, and I don't eat much," she concluded simply. "Besides, I have a few pounds to pay my way for a little while."

Judy, who had listened to the pathetic appeal with a fine play of emotions on her handsome face, threw formality to the winds, and taking the slender figure in her vigorous embrace administered a resounding kiss.

"Stay?" she cried. "Of course you shall—till Judgment, if you're so minded. And main glad I shall be of your company, seeing that that cruel devil will come back before many hours are past."

In the storm and stress of her interview with Leonard, Lesbia had forgotten that oft-reiterated phrase, "he will come back." But now the vague surmise, the curious bewilderment, as to Judy's insistence upon it returned tenfold—till, even as she wondered, she thought that she had hit upon the solution.

"So James Reynell told you of the vile use he meant to make of his hold on me?" she said, "that he had threatened to denounce me if I would not consent to marry him?"

If Lesbia had been less self-centred and overwrought she would have noticed a fleeting shade of surprise in Judy's face—merely a passing glimmer that was so quickly followed by an expansive smile of comprehension that the last emotion successfully veiled the first.

"It didn't need him telling me," Judy evaded the direct question. "One had only got to put two and two together to guess that he admires you, and now that I've seen you I can't understand that he could do anything else. He'll come back, either expecting to find you here or to bully me into saying where you've gone."

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Judy threw her arms round the wild-fowler's neck.

Lesbia was in the cabin making Leonard comfortable for the night. Judy from her station on the poop deck thought she heard the sound of oars pulling cautiously towards the bulk. "Brave as she was she trembled slightly, for it was no light thing to have Reynell to deal with and no support but that of a helpless girl and a disabled man. And that the boat coming through the darkness was either bringing the scoundrel she dreaded or her father and Andreas Voordam was a certainty. No one else would be abroad on those lonely waters at such a late hour.

The suspense did not last long. As the unseen craft ran alongside, Black Dick's voice, answered by the guttural tones of the Dutch sailor, told her that the invasion was a friendly one. A minute later the two men stepped across the gangway.

"Make the punt fast, lad," said Holt. "Stand by to get the paper proved to be written in Hindustani. He is very quick and very

"Sound reasoning!" ejaculated Bartlett from the hearth-rug.

"You agree, Mr. Daubeny, to leave to me what I've been preaching about what I've been preaching to you."

"And I want a word with you, it at that and not to be more ex-

pliably?" persisted Reynell snarly. "You are the managing director, you know. The decision rests with you."

"Oh yes, have it as you like but for God's sake let's have some deeds soon, or I'll find a way to play the game of my own bat. There have been too many words in the job, with nothing to show for them," snarled the host.

"As being the stones as Master Wynter expected to find through that paper?" returned Holt. "That's exactly what I'm working my jaw about. Seems pretty clear to me that they are what the young chap was after. Andreas sold 'em for nine hundred pounds. The money on me."

"Oh, is it?" said Judy indifferently.

"In notes and cash. And see here, lass. A maggot has been biting my brain ever since morning to a funny tune—that the public I'd set my heart must go by the board. The young chap and his gal must have the money, and glad I'll be to give it to them as a thank-offering that I didn't kill him—also as a kind of penance for helping that devil to hurt him. Andreas agrees with me on the straight thing. Nine hundred quid. It's a bit of a sacrifice to me, but it'll set 'em up in house-keeping."

Judy threw her arms round the wild-fowler's neck and kissed his rugged cheek. "You're a dear old dad," she murmured. "You shall have your way and we'll act honest by the pair of babies. But all in good time. I don't want them told about your find yet. First place, Mr. Wynter is quite happy now his sweetheart's here, and it might make him worse if he was excited; second place, that brute Reynell may likely come back after he's read the paper, and that nine hundred pounds will be safer in you, pocket than under Mr. Wynter's pillow. If you ain't here when Reynell comes—and he'll take care of that—it'll be sport to see him rummaging the hold and finding nothing. Nine hundred pounds! My goodness, but he'll be just wild to have missed such a haul."

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"I shall let him threaten me a little and then give in. That's where the fun of it will be. It'll be a punishment, father—especially when he hears afterwards that you had the money all the time and gave it up to Mr. Wynter."

Black Dick's grim chuckle showed that the scheme pleased him. "Right you are, my girl," he said. "Let the swine come and run about in the ballast with his nice gentlemanly fingers, with you heartening him up through the hatchway. But I might doubt if he'll really come after the fear of God I put into him yesterday."

Judy repeated the phrase that had become almost a refrain with her. "He'll come," she said as her father turned away to the last parcel of contraband tobacco had been hoisted on deck. "And we'll be humbugged out of our silly selves as this was our last run."

"A goodish load for me, lad, when we do our tramp on Thursday night," he remarked when the last parcel of contraband tobacco had been hoisted on deck. "And we'll be humbugged out of our silly selves as this was our last run."

"And so, Black Dick, it was—if you had only known what the next few days were to bring to you and yours,

CHAPTER XXVI.
A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

There would have been no question of my brave girl being tortured if you had not saved my grandfather's life that night. Why did Reynell follow Inman to the mill if it was not to reap the benefit of the violence he expected his half drunken boon companion to perpetrate? In protecting the old man, Lesbia, you unconsciously did your unpleasant relative at the Grange a good turn. You saved my dear old man from being ransomed by that mad fool, and incidentally you probably saved Roger Daubeny from being blackmailed or murdered by Reynell later on."

Though she shook her head and deprecated being raised to the level of a heroine, Lesbia was in the mood to be content with the present, and when she rejoined Judy on deck the latter was quick to note the change.

"Made it all right, I can see," said the wild-fowler's daughter cheerfully. "Well, you stop up here while I go down and cook some grub. While I'm gone you must keep a good lookout and run down and let me know if anyone comes nigh us. Between those two sand hills is where you've got to look, and on that open water where a boat can pass into the creek."

They took it in turns during the rest of the day to wait upon Leonard and to watch the approach to the creek, the last duty being at once the most onerous and the least productive of results, because the injured man rapidly improved under the ministrations of his two devoted handmaids, no human being came into sight along the silent shore, and no boat approached through the equally silent narrow. Only the gulls screamed, and towards evening the occasional hoarse cry of cormorants high overhead and winging seaward broke the brooding stillness.

When at length night fell, Judy, who had never for more than a minute ceased to watch the shore of the creek, grew restless and uneasy. There was no moon, and it was no longer possible to see the path between the dunes or the narrow leading to the sea at the lower end of the creek. At about ten o'clock, when

they took it in turns during the rest of the day to wait upon Leonard and to watch the approach to the creek, the last duty being at once the most onerous and the least productive of results, because the injured man rapidly improved under the ministrations of his two devoted handmaids, no human being came into sight along the silent shore, and no boat approached through the equally silent narrow. Only the gulls screamed, and towards evening the occasional hoarse cry of cormorants high overhead and winging seaward broke the brooding stillness.

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"I think that will do so far as it goes," he remarked, after carefully reading what he had written. "It is essentially a case for brevity. I have simply told the revenue man, Gaynor, that if he and one or two policemen will be on the Kilmington road, and look out for two pedestrans on Thursday evening, his zeal will be rewarded. The question is whether to specify Black Dick and his pal by name. Personally I am inclined against doing anything of the kind."

"Why?" growled Roger Daubeny. "Well, you see," Reynell proceeded in his confidential, plausible tones, "there's never any knowing how to have these infernal officials. Gaynor might prefer to run the show on his own lines and commence by rummaging the bulk on receipt of this letter, instead of waylaying the pair. In which case he might forestall us in finding the spoil. These excise bairns think nothing of ripping and tearing everything to pieces when they're on a hot scent. Isn't that so?"

Bartlett muttered an affirmative, and Daubeny nodded his repulsive head.

"Again," continued the author of the scheme, "it is pretty certain that if Gaynor elects to take the men on the road he will pay a domiciliary visit to the prisoner's abode directly afterwards—if he knows it. Supposing our operations at the bulk hung fire for any reason it would be more than awkward to have such an interruption."

"But Holt would give his name and address on being arrested," said Daubeny suspiciously. "It almost seemed as if every suggestion of the man he had been compelled to make his accomplice called up a latent hostility."

Reynell half turned in his chair, smiling. "Now, my dear Mr. Daubeny, if you were in a similar position, would you beat the man with a stick to beat you with?" he said pleasantly. "I am quite sure that you would be Smith of Lowestoft or Brown of Yarmouth—certainly not Mr. Holt of the bulk in Deadman's Creek. Black Dick is not exactly a juggins, and he won't give his fair away if he can help it. There's, of course, the chance that Gaynor or his police escort may recognise him, but it is improbable, and we must incur that risk—a very slight one, seeing that the supervisor is sure to bring his bobbins with him from Yarmouth. He wouldn't chance the leakage of confiding in the local constable."

"The suspense did not last long. As the unseen craft ran alongside, Black Dick's voice, answered by the guttural tones of the Dutch sailor, told her that the invasion was a friendly one. A minute later the two men stepped across the gangway.

"Make the punt fast, lad," said Holt. "Stand by to get the paper proved to be written in Hindustani. He is very quick and very

"How?" said Daubeny, moved by genuine curiosity.

"By having self defence to choke the life out of him, and by collaring the whole of his share," was the bold reply.

In the meanwhile Reynell, after posting the anonymous letter which he had written in his case, had been charged, on remand, before Mr. Mead, with having performed an illegal operation upon a young Swiss woman named Josephine Lichtenbach. Mr. Mead, on the case coming on for hearing, had the court cleared, permitting only those interested in the proceedings and the representatives of the Press to remain. The evidence showed that Miss Lichtenbach, owing to seeing an advertisement in the London General Advertiser, got into communication with an accused, and visited him at his rooms in Mortimer-st., W. He asked her to say nothing about what had occurred, as might happen to him, being "bilked" by fare and having to pay the proprietor for the distance recorded on the taximeter. "Our report," he added, "gives our members a report at 3,000." The last time there was a cab strike in London it jumped to 7,000 at once, and it will again."

CHAPTER XXVII.
THE COURT CLEARED.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.

A serious charge was preferred at Marborough-st. against Fredk. Borrer, 34, described as a doctor's assistant, of Swiss nationality, who was charged, on remand, before Mr. Mead, with having performed an illegal operation upon a young Swiss woman named Josephine Lichtenbach. Mr. Mead, on the case coming on for hearing, had the court cleared, permitting only those interested in the proceedings and the representatives of the Press to remain. The evidence showed that Miss Lichtenbach, owing to seeing an advertisement in the London General Advertiser, got into communication with an accused, and visited him at his rooms in Mortimer-st., W. He asked her to say nothing about what had occurred, as might happen to him, being "bilked" by fare and having to pay the proprietor for the distance recorded on the taximeter. "Our report," he added, "gives our members a report at 3,000." The last time there was a cab strike in London it jumped to 7,000 at once,

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

SHAFTESBURY.

"THE GREATER GLORY."

Before a socially distinguished audience of private guests last Sunday evening the Phoenixes Drama Society, for the introduction to the stage of new plays by new authors, presented a piece by Miss Estelle Burney, entitled "The Greater Glory." The action unfolded with

"Susannah—and Some Others." It depicts the nature of Adrian Thrile from its lack of principle. Mr. J. Leslie White gives a fitting portrayal of the bumptious knight Sir Edmund Cormoran, and Mr. Jevard Robertshaw enacts Susannah's rejected suit as a gentleman. Praise is due to Miss Edna Dillon for her brightness as the lively society lady.

"Susannah—and Some Others" was preceded by a first piece by Mr. Chas. Brookfield, entitled "The New Regime," which had the advantage of Miss Lottie Venne for its lead figure, and of Mr. Frank Cooper and Miss Maud Hoffman in other parts.

THE PLAYHOUSE.

"THE O'GRINDLES."

In "The O'Grindles," the new Irish drama brought out by Mr. Cyril Maude on Tuesday, Mr. H. V. Esmond gives us another of those pretty little comedies dependent upon fresh fancy of idea, expressed through slight incident and simple sketches of individuality rather than by strength of plot or finely drawn character. The story, which can be put into the proverbial nutshell, runs none the less through three acts, though it might be fully told in one. Ireland a hundred years ago is the scene, and the chief character moving across it is a joyous, merry young squire, racy of the soul, the course of whose love for a gallant general's winsome daughter is crossed by the story of his having falsely carried on an affair with a pretty village colleen, whom in point of fact the actual sinner is his married brother, husband of the sleek, purring, feline fine lady who has spitefully raised the scandal which finally reacts upon herself. At the outset of the action there is a mock duel be-

tween the inventor resists his employer all the more that he is in deadly opposition to him through taking the side of the shipwrights in a strike for higher wages. Baffled for the moment in his attempts to browbeat his assistant into yielding, the wily Scotsman resorts to coercion of a subtler kind on discovering the young fellow is enamoured of his pretty but weak-natured daughter, whom he sends to a convent, threatening she shall take the veil unless her lover will give up the secret of the submarine. Love prevails where anger has failed, and submission is given, but apparently only, for the young engineer, nursing his wrath, resolves so to build the submarine as to leave a secret fault in its construction, which must lead to the vessel foundering on its trial. Then comes the Nemesis of the inventor's attempt at vengeance. In his temporary absence from the shipyard the Scotsman sends the submarine to sea, and the crisis of the story is reached when, on his assistant's return, he learns that it is his own brother to whom the command of the doomed ship is entrusted. But the act of retribution fails, for the engineer having built better than he knew or intended, the submarine returns successful, and the inventor sire his wife.

It is difficult to understand how the inventor, unless actually insane, can be possessed of such an hallucination as causes him to believe he has constructed faulty machinery which, under his own hand, has become perfect. There lies the crux of the play; apart from which, it is lacking in sympathy, the human interest being wholly subordinate to the mechanical question. You cannot focus the emotions of an audience upon a submarine.

As the Scotch shipyard manager, Mr. Edmund Gurney presented a very real man, ruthless in compelling subjection to his will. Mr. Eddie Norwood, as the inventor, is not so well fitted; his histrionic ability lies in stern, forceful expression rather than in tenderness, disqualifying him for the soft utterances of love. As the master shipwright's daughter, Miss Vera Coburn looked pretty, but played weakly. Great credit is due to Mr. Gurney for his admirable production of the play, which won a favourable reception.

ROYALTY.

"SUSANNAH—AND SOME OTHERS."

A golden rule for dramatists working in the sentimental and lighter comedy vein is to make the leading personage of their play either sympathetic or humorous, if not both. The want of one or other of these attractive elements in most modern stage productions goes far to account for so many short runs of new pieces, past and present. The want in question is apparent in "Susannah—and Some Others," the new four-act "comedy of sentiment" adapted by Miss Allanned from her own novel bearing a similar title, with which Mr. Norman Doe started a season of management at the Dean-st. theatre on Wednesday. Lady Corneslon, the moving spirit of the action, and the central figure encircled by all the rest, is an absolutely selfish sentimental, who, to mask her too free flirtation with Adrian Thrile from her husband, constrains her weak but innocent younger sister, Susannah, sorely against her will, to conspire with Adrian in making their friends, including the suspicious husband, believe they are engaged. The mean trick succeeds in hoodwinking Sir Edward Corneslon; but its effect does not so end: in saving his intriguing wife's reputation in his eyes—for the pretended fiancée, in the course of their mock wooing before others, becomes lover in earnest to themselves. But the progress of the couple through the turbid stream of pretence is not a pleasant sight to see, conscious as the spectator is all the time that their own goal of real love is only reached by intriguing to hide an affection in which one of them has played double false. It is impossible to enlist more than a languid cynical interest in such selfish characters.

Truth to tell, the dramatist has missed her opportunity for giving a comedy sequel denoting the just balance between right and wrong. A sympathetic issue of the base rule, prompted in her fear of detection by Lady Corneslon, would be by her fierce jealousy at losing Adrian Thrile as paramour on discovering him embracing Susannah inciting her to an outburst of impotent rage at the amorous couple, which, overheard accidentally by her husband, would reveal her faithlessness and entail his indignant rebuke.

To Miss Gwendoline Kingston must be assigned the merit of enacting the sinister depravity of Lady Corneslon's nature with such refinement of fitness as divests the part of much of its repulsiveness. This is shown in admirable artistic contrast against the simple innocence of her weak sister Susannah, impersonated with girlish sincerity by Miss Nina Sevening. The one really lovely person in the play is Adrian's mother, Mrs. Thrile, as given by Miss Florence Haydon, who gives point and particularity to the most poignant utterances in the play. Mr. Dawson Milward, by his manly personality, does what is possible to re-

tral of a young one. Players and dramatists were summoned and received plauditory congratulations.

TERRY'S.

"THE ORANGE BLOSSOM."

"The Orange Blossom," by Mr. Victor Widnell, brought out on Thursday night, in a farce of such merriment and startling complications as to baffle the playgoer's brain at the same time that the crack has sides with laughter. To locate the mad convulsions of the plot would be a maddening task. It will suffice to indicate the genuine mirth suggested by the title.

"Susannah—and Some Others" was preceded by a first piece by Mr. Chas. Brookfield, entitled "The New Regime," which had the advantage of Miss Lottie Venne for its lead figure, and of Mr. Frank Cooper and Miss Maud Hoffman in other parts.

THE PLAYHOUSE.

"THE O'GRINDLES."

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LOST AT SEA!

ADRIFT IN AN OPEN BOAT.

SEARCH IN THE FOG.

HOOK OF HOLLAND
CASTAWAYS ALL SAVED

one of the most dramatic episodes of the week has been the loss and safe recovery of a number of passengers cast adrift in an open boat at the Hook of Holland. They were a portion of the passengers and crew of the S.S. Amsterdam, and the story of their adventure is briefly as follows:—Early on Wednesday morning the G.E. Rly. Co.'s ss. Amsterdam, while she was making the Hook of Holland on her way from Harwich, collided with the Amstel, at a point between the Ruytenberg and the entrance to the Amstel, and was so seriously damaged that she began to sink. The Amstel's lifeboats were at once lowered, and the passengers were transferred to the Amstel. Nearly all the small craft were picked up by vessels in the neighbourhood, but a boat containing passengers and some members of the crew, numbering 23 persons all, remained unaccounted for owing to the impenetrable fog. Subsequently the Amsterdam was run aground at the entrance to the Waterway, which was nearly blocked in consequence.

A Castaway's Story.
Mr. Francis Alvan Trost, of Paris, one of the castaways, told the following story: "As soon as the disaster happened we 23 were got into the boat. It was foggy and dark, and we could not see two yards before us. The sea was calm but heavy. The tide swept us to the north. We had a compass, but no matches. It was intensely cold, and as several passengers had forgotten their overcoats they felt it greatly. Most of us had not our luggage. Three men of the crew and one passenger rowed. We hoped to land on the North Pier at once, for we heard the bell ringing. Then we shouted all together, and back came an answer from a ship in the neighbourhood. Half-frozen we were picked up by the S.S. Amstel, and Capt. Erland did his best to make us comfortable. The women all showed great courage. Our reception on board the S.S. Amstel was very kindly. The captain at once gave up his cabin for the women. We shall certainly offer him present of thankfulness for his kindness. The fact that two of the passengers were ill made our brief experience a little more trying."

THE PATENTS ACT.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AS A PROTECTIONIST.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the President of the Board of Trade, made a remarkable Protection speech this week at Cardiff. He congratulated his hearers on the fact that a protective measure—the new Patents Act—is already forcing foreign firms to build factories in this country. The occasion was the conferring on him of the freedom of the city of Cardiff—an honour that was the more noteworthy because the majority of the members of the city council are Unionists. Mr. Lloyd-George referred to this in his speech of thanks, declaring that this absence of personal animosity in politics was the distinguishing feature of English political life.

PATENTS MUST BE WORKED HERE.
Referring to the new Patents Act, he said:—"What I shall object to, as far as the Board of Trade is concerned, is any monopoly conferred by British law being used to the detriment of British industries. I am very pleased to be able to tell you that already foreign firms are beginning to realize that in future, if they want to preserve the privilege of the British patent law, they must work their patents in this country. There have been a considerable number of inquiries from powerful foreign syndicates as to our interpretation of the law, and there have been inquiries already in different parts of the country by foreign firms for sites for building factories. Two or three factories, I know, are already in course of construction, which will employ thousands of men, and all in order to escape this little Patents Act."

THE IRISH PARTY.

THE Sounding Bell.

It is interesting now to recall the story told by a member of the crew of the Vienna, which left the Hook at 7.15 on Thursday morning for Harwich. "After we left the Hook," he said, "we had to steer our way very carefully through the maze of shipping at anchor off the New Waterway. Just as we were passing the last of them we heard the bell of one of the vessels anchored furthest away from the harbour (the S.S. Songa was 20 miles from the Hook) ringing violently, as if to attract our attention. It was more than a fog warning, and, from the vigorous manner in which the bell was rung, Capt. Dale, the commander of the Vienna, was certain that the vessel had something to communicate. He would not hazard his ship in the fog, however, by trying to get nearer. Capt. Dale thought it quite possible that the passengers and crew from the missing boat had been taken on board this vessel, and that they were anxious to notify us of the fact."

A Londoner's Message.

Mr. Frank Grumbrecht sent a telegram to his home at 164, Camberwell, giving an account of his safety as soon as he landed. His relatives, who had spent a most anxious two days, were naturally greatly relieved. Mr. Grumbrecht, who is a cocoa merchant in a large way of business, was on his way to Amsterdam. Although he has crossed by the Harwich-Hook of Holland route on many occasions, this is the first exciting experience he has gone through, and probably he hopes it will be the last of its kind.

Spreading the Good News.

On receipt of the news of the safety of the missing passengers and crew the local Pressmen at Parkstone hastened to Dovercourt to inform the relatives of the crew that their breadwinners were safe. Each Pressman took up one of the cases. The first to be acquainted was the wife of the steward, Claxton, on hearing the news, burst into tears of joy. She had not had sleep for several nights, and the loss of her husband would have been the greatest blow of her life, as, beyond a widowed mother, she had no one left. A similar scene was witnessed at the house of the

mother of Miss Smith, the chief stewardess, whilst the joy of the relatives of Mrs. Platt, who herself is a widow, was most affecting to witness. Tears followed hysterics, and the mother ran from room to room shouting out the glad news.

Drifted About Twenty Miles.
There were seven English people among the rescued passengers, their names being Mr. Frank Grumbrecht, of Camberwell; Mr. C. H. Purdon, of Selborne-rd.; Mr. Henry Brewster, of Kingston; Mr. Durrin, of Liverpool; Mrs. Lear, of Shrewsbury; Mr. Wilbuck of Yarmouth; and Mr. Tyrrell, of Yarmouth. The English members of the crew were Claxton, chief steward, and Platt, Rivers, and Smith, stewardesses. When the castaways left the Amsterdam in their open boat they beat about for two hours in the fog, and when picked up they were some 20 miles to the north of the Waterway. The captain of the Songa made every effort to communicate the good news of their safety, but, owing to the fog, which became denser, he could not do so, neither could his barque make for the port. Prince Henry of Holland motored to the Hook this morning, and, proceeding on board the Caland, he went out to the wrecked Amsterdam and inspected her. Queen Wilhelmina and the Prince Consort had sent frequent messages of inquiry from The Hague during the search.

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THE LATCHKEY VOTERS.

ONE LAW FOR MACKNEY, ANOTHER FOR DEVONPORT."

In the Appeal Court the "Latchkey Voters" test case was heard—Mr. Kent, the Conservative Agent for Devonport, appealed from an order of a Divisional Court, discharging two rules calling upon the Revising Barrister of Devonport to hear and determine objections to 1,380 voters being placed on the list as occupiers. The question was whether these voters were

TENANTS OR OCCUPIERS.

They lived in houses in which the landlord, who let the rooms, also resided and was rated for the whole premises—Mr. Foote, K.C., in support of the appeal, pointed out that in Hackney the Revising Barrister took just the opposite course to that followed in Devonport, and that people naturally said there could not be one law for Hackney and another for Devonport. The Court ordered the case to be sent back to the Revising Barrister, with directions to state the case showing how he dealt with the matter of prima facie evidence.

NEW L.C.C. CHAIRMAN.

It was definitely decided this week at a meeting of the Municipal Reform party in the L.C.C. that Mr. R. A. Robinson, the present leader of the party, should be nominated for the chairmanship of the Council in March next, in succession to Mr. H. Percy Harris.

A COUGH WILL NOT CURE TUBERCULOSIS—it gets worse; the only certain remedy. Keartons' Cough Lozenges. One alone is enough. They are of such a nature that they can be taken free for stamp. Thomas Keartons, 159, Newgate-street, London—(Advt.)

LABOUR PARTY

FORMALLY ADOPTS SOCIALISM.
MAJORITY OF 45,000.

JUBILANT VICTORS SING THE "RED FLAG."

Socialist? If you are not you cannot come within the Labour party."

The Voting.

—Mr. Grayson jumped up to reply, but a section of the conference declined to hear him, and amid considerable disorder the chairman accepted a motion for the closure. This was carried by 500,000 votes to 41,200. The resolution was then put amid considerable excitement. The result was declared as follows:—

For the resolution 514,020
Against 469,000

Majority 45,000

The scene which followed the announcement of the figures showed to the full the significance the Socialists attached to the vote. In a moment the entire congress was a mob of shouting and yelling delegates. The Socialists were wild with delight. Led by Mr. Victor Grayson, M.P., they started singing the Socialist anthem, "Keep the red flag flying." The chairman banged his gong, but he could do nothing to quell the tumult. The Socialists had, after the most strenuous fight in the history of the Labour party, succeeded in stamping it definitely as a Socialist organisation.

"That is the opinion of this conference, the time has arrived when the Labour party should have as a definite object the socialisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, to be controlled by a democratic State in the interest of the entire community, and the complete emancipation of labour from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes."

The previous day the Congress had

by 10 to 1 declared against Socialism, but the Socialists were determined to

LARGER NAVY.

ESTIMATES TO BE SIX VACANCIES TO INCREASED.

COST OF NEW ARMY.

It is understood that the Cabinet

has already considered the question of the Army and Navy Estimates. Some slight uncertainty exists regarding the former, as it is by no means quite established that the Territorial Army will be evolved as cheaply as was anticipated, but Mr. Haldane is understood to be prepared for the possibility of certain slight modifications.

Nevertheless, it is expected that he will be able to show that the new system is working well on the financial lines which he anticipated—viz., the expenditure of £27,500,000. Little change need be anticipated for the moment.

Cruisers and Destroyers.

As regards the Navy, there will be an increase in the Estimates, though not a large one. There will be no special scheme of battleship construction in reply to the efforts of other countries in this direction. This may be necessitated in the 1909-10 Estimates, and there are many well-informed people who regard this course as practically certain.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

THE CONDUCTOR.

An interesting little book might be written on great men who have smoked and great men who have hated tobacco. In his book of "It's a Done Recollection," which has just been published, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff tells us that a Lord Palmerston disliked it so much that it was never allowed at the Foreign Office. Lord Clarendon, however, was a confirmed smoker, and in his reign the habit became universal. His cigarettes were even found in a box supposed to contain important official documents for the Queen's perusal.

Lord Clarendon became Foreign Secretary in 1858. Just about that time the society began to relax those obligations to tobacco which were entailed by those of the old school. That old school was not altogether consistent, because both men and women took snuff, and the mixtures invented by some person of fashion were as much run after as well-known smoking mixtures are now. Still, it was considered low to smoke a cigar in public, and to puff a pipe in the streets was an unheard-of thing.

Customs have changed. A few elderly people still take snuff, but they are becoming fewer year by year. Lord Russell of Killowen was probably the last of the public men that came to the front after 1850 who was a confirmed snuff taker. On the other hand cigars are universal, and pipes have been seen in Bond-st. Lady Dorothy Nevill has recently told us that the first bold man who dared to smoke a cigar in Hyde Park was the late Duke of Sutherland. Mr. Forsyth, formerly member for Marylebone, is said to have originated the smoking of pipes in the streets. It must have taken some nerve on his part, since in many households fifty or sixty years ago smoking was strictly forbidden, except as the last thing at night, and then the disengaged ones were lucky if they were not sent out to the coach-house.

The Royal family has always been tolerant of tobacco. George IV., when Prince of Wales, used to permit Dr. Parr, the eminent scholar, to smoke a pipe at Carlton House. Queen Victoria is known to have sanctioned a smoking-room at Windsor, and Sir Stafford Northcote, when Minister in attendance there, once wrote to Lord Randolph Churchill, "The Queen is much amused by the enclosed." The "enclosed" was some cigarette ash which Lord Randolph had dropped into an official despatch! The present King himself introduced the custom of smoking cigarettes after dinner, which, by discouraging wine-drinking, has transformed the habits of the upper classes, and that for the better.

THE ACTOR.

Mr. Tree's announcement of the withdrawal of "The Mystery of Edw in Dredd" on Saturday week fully justifies the first night judgment given in our columns of a "poor play." As a one-part piece, centred in the moribund victim of the opium habit, it approximated, in his hypnotic influence over the heroine, too closely to Sven-gali to develop any fresh or startling interest comparable to that which held the audience in the spell of the weird thrall through 'Trilby.'

The last, and, as it proves, the least attractive of the Dickens' dramatisations is to be superseded on the Tuesday after the withdrawal, Feb. 4, by Mr. Tree's first production during his late tour, "The Beloved Vagabond," dramatised by Mr. W. J. Locke from his novel bearing the same title. For the character of the heroine, Miss Evelyn Millard has been specially engaged.

The banquet to Mr. Carl Hentschel, given at the Hotel Cecil last Sunday night by a combination of members of the London theatre clubs, including the O.P., Playgoers, Eccentric, Comedy, First Nighters, and Dramatic Divas, brought together a vast company, whose leaders represented the Bench, the Bar, the Press, Art, Literature, and the Stage. Mr. Tree, as chairman, in proposing the health of "Our Guest," presented Mr. Hentschel with several handsome souvenirs of tributes of the high esteem in which he was held as the founder, and through 21 years the treasurer, of clubs of united playgoers. Mr. Hentschel, in response, made the frank admission, to which I cordially subscribe, that "the question whether the various playgoers' clubs had done any good was open to argument." Mr. George Alexander, in responding for "The Theatre," declared he believed in a theatre with an ideal — "the am afraid there is small chance of

their work being "universally worshipped." In fact, what England is waiting for is a musician who will give us some composition up to date in every way, and melodious also.

I hear that Mme. Maria Gay, so famous as Carmen, is betrothed to the popular Italian tenor, Signor Zenatello, with whom she has often appeared at Covent Garden. I should think that Mme. Gay's next appearance in America as Carmen will attract more interest than ever. Bizet's opera is to be entirely reproduced, in Spanish fashion, and many fresh ideas, given by Mme. Gay, will be introduced in the mise-en-scène. They ought to be good, judging from the crafty Duke of Glosier, by fawning upon them, won the homage of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. Unless the Radical Government, acting through the Board of Trade, really meant to save the grand old building they ought not to have interfered to buoy up the public with false hopes destined to disappointment.

In addition to "The Hypocrites" and "John Gay's Honour," quoted by "The People" last week as showing the difference between the tastes of American and English playgoers, another proof comes to hand in the disappearance of "Irene Wycherly" on its production, by the leading New York critics, one of whom describes the piece as "an absolutely useless exposition of sexual depravity and domestic broil."

This is a reversal with a vengeance of the London verdict given by both Press and public. The run of the piece is presumably slackening, as I learn that Miss Lena Ashwell has just put her next production in rehearsal. This is a lighter play, free from any morbid tendency, conveying an interesting love-story, written by a new lady dramatist — Miss Cicely Hamilton — who calls her piece "The Adventurers." But the title will probably be changed.

The appearance in London and for the first time of the most popular of transatlantic comedy actresses, Miss Maude Adams, is again postponed, consequent upon the hit she has just made in her new part as heroine of "The Jesters."

Mr. Frohman, who has just returned from America, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Gillette, states that his next production in London will be a new farce, entitled "Twenty Days in the Shade," which has just been brought out with great success in New York, and will, he thinks, "make London shake its sides with laughter."

The Opportunist resolution passed under his advice on Tuesday has been contemptuously thrown into the waste-paper basket, and Socialism has won all along the line. It is well that things should be called by their right names, and it is well that the working classes throughout the country should know exactly how they stand with regard to "Labour" candidates so-called. Henceforth — to parody a famous saying — a vote given for Labour will be a vote given for the abolition of private property, the family, and religion. Mr. Bell is superseded, and Mr. Grayson triumphs.

"The Yorkshire Post" is a Conservative Free Trader, and last Tuesday, I suppose as its way of expressing its regret over the obvious cause of the glorious victory in Mid-Devon, devoted its leading article to a vicious condemnation of the Tariff Reform policy as illustrated in Germany. While admitting that we need a broadening of the base of taxation for revenue purposes, the writer denies that Tariff Reform would improve employment or wages.

And yet it quotes with approval the statement from "The Outlook" that "The country (Germany) has never been in so flourishing a state; wages are high and there is work for everybody. From all sides one hears complaints of the scarcity of labour. The working classes look clean and neat." True, he attributes much of this prosperity to the "syndication of industries" which "have rendered possible the acquisition of new labour-saving plant and the accumulation of considerable reserves."

Now, not even a Conservative Free Trader can "eat his cake and have it." How often have Tariff Reformers been told that one of the greatest evils of their policy is the formation of trusts, rings, cartels, and syndicates wherever it is in operation? Therefore, if syndication of industries prevents stamp in employment and enables employers to operate without profits because of the advantages gained during the trade boom, and if such "syndication" is only possible under Tariff Protection, these industrial benefits are the legitimate fruits of Protection.

But, continued this Mid-Dorset writer, "for the past three years the cost of living has steadily and considerably risen; the poor, living without meat, are steadily increasing. According to Hebel 8,000 children in Berlin go without dinner and 4,000 families without meat." Assuming this is in no way exaggerated, have free imports given us any better results, or are we not worse off?

According to "The Clarion" recently, 120,000 — or 15 to Berlin's 1 — of London children went to school this year without breakfast. According to the Prime Minister four years ago one-third of our population were always on the verge of hunger; and according to our Board of Trade figures of trade union employment, used as a measure of all employment, there are now 1,000,000 unemployed in this country, while in Germany "wages are high and there is work for every body."

The use this writer makes of the rise in the price of commodities in Germany "owing to Protection" would lead anyone to think that we had not suffered from the same drawback here. He tells us that all meats, other foodstuffs, milk and coal, have grown considerably dearer, and yet here where we enjoy the blessings of a high standard of living, we have been made up about the great singer's upsetting a spirit stove and putting it out again. Anyhow, every one including her countless English admirers, will be glad to hear that Mme. Tetrazzini has escaped successfully with her life from her first "terrible accident."

In his recently published "History of Music," Dr. Ernest Walker says, "There is not an educated composer of 20 who would not laugh to scorn work that 40 years ago was almost universally worshipped." That may be, but until some of these "educated" young musicians can infuse their advanced music with some touch of the melody that characterised the work of "40 years ago" I am afraid there is small chance of

their articles of diet cost in the aggregate 8s. 1d. in Berlin, and 7s. 2d. in Birmingham for the same quantities, viz., beef, veal, pork, mutton, fish, fowl, butter, cheese, eggs, milk, bread, sugar, coffee, rice, potatoes, and beer. In Berlin beef was from thoroughly fattened oxen, pork from pigs under fifteen months old, and mutton from young fattened sheep. In Birmingham it is easily fed, easily tamed and breeds frequently in captivity, it makes a very desirable outdoor pet.

A correspondent forwarded me a leaflet issued by the Liberal Publication Department, headed "What the Liberals Have Done for the Nation, 1906-7." It is 42 in. long, divided into 11 heads, and enumerates 70 good things, the fruits of Liberal rule, and they expect every way-thinking man to read it 42 inches long! And those good things! Item 2, Colonial Conference, where they "banged, barreled, and bolted the door" in the face of our children, when asking for the only thing they valued — mutual preference. Item 4, Chinese Labour, "is being ended" true, but by whom? Item 10, Workmen's Compensation, merely a copying of previous Unrest Acts. Item 14, Miners' Eight Hours Bill introduced, "so was Deedes' Wife" Sir Bill 45 years ago, and only passed last year; the miners to pass 45 years? Item 15, "Paid £100,000 to Unemployed," thanks to the Conservative Act of 1906. Item 21, "Government Work." Who said horses?

Amidst the list of additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens will be noticed three above. These were a present from Prince Paul Demidoff, the great Russian hunter and preserve owner, and form a nice addition, this being, I believe, the first time these animals have been exhibited in the metropolis.

The Eastern Caucasian tur or ibex is a very thick-set animal, with a remarkably short head set off by very large horns. In height it stands about 3ft. Part of its legs and head are black, but the rest of the body is of a very dark brown colour.

The additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens for the week ending Jan. 19 include: —Mammals: Three ibexes, one Fennec fox, two Malayan civets, and a common seal. Birds: A blue and yellow macaw, a lacedolated jay, and three hybrid gadwall-crested. Reptiles: A broad-fronted crocodile, an angulated tortoise, two radiated tortoises, and four Burmese toads.

WILL WORKMAN.

I have insisted again and again that the Labour party is, for all practical purposes, a Socialist party, though for tactical reasons it had, until Wednesday last, fought shy of the name. On that day the murder was out, for a resolution pledging the Hull Conference to promote Socialist objects was carried by a majority of 45,000 to 40,000. What has Mr. Shackleton to say to this?

The Opportunist resolution passed under his advice on Tuesday has been contemptuously thrown into the waste-paper basket, and Socialism has won all along the line. It is well that things should be called by their right names, and it is well that the working classes throughout the country should know exactly how they stand with regard to "Labour" candidates so-called. Henceforth — to parody a famous saying — a vote given for Labour will be a vote given for the abolition of private property, the family, and religion. Mr. Bell is superseded, and Mr. Grayson triumphs.

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Birmingham, at 1d. in 1905. Six South America. This "Nutria" is a very durable fur, and is often dyed and sold as imitation seal fur. The Corpus is an aquatic animal, and, consequently, is a fine swimmer and diver. The young ones may often be seen on the mother's back whilst in the water, and to enable them to feed without diving the teats are high up on the side of the back. As the Corpus is easily fed, easily tamed and breeds frequently in captivity, it makes a very desirable outdoor pet.

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MADAME.

Our ideas just now are more set on comfort than on beauty. Dainty muslin blouses at the most absurdly low prices tempt us not. Flannels, cosy dressing gowns, and furs alone prove alluring. The high prices in furs are very alarming. One wonders if it is well to buy them lest they should be still more expensive next year. Between cheap furs and muffs I should certainly choose the feathers. Coquettish plume bows are very durable, but the matronly air about them is not attractive. Theabout collars or stoles are far softer and more becoming.

Children's dress is very charming now. At a noted house I saw some delightful little girl's dresses. One in lavender blue cashmere had a short full skirt made with three graduated tufts or folds. The bodice was formed of Kimono bretelles, made in three folds, to show a front collar and puffed sleeves of cream lace. A neat little waistband of folded material was fastened by a hanging ornament of passementerie at the waist.

A smart tailor-made costume had a pleated skirt with double box-pleat doing for a narrow front breadth. The loose coat was of brown ribbed velvet. It was cut away in front, had a roll collar and was attached slightly to the left side where it fastened with three large fancy pearl buttons. The style of the coat was to have very long shoulder pieces. This gives information. The Thames was in better order than expected at the beginning of the week, anglers in the tidal water being rewarded with fair catches of roach, and at Hampton and other up-river stations roach, pike, perch, and chub have been taken. For the time being the Lee, the Ouse at St. Ives (Hants), the Arun, Medway, and other waters all offer prospects of sport, and before long there should be good takes to chronicle all round.

Sea fishing of all kinds has been greatly interfered with by the weather of late, and poor reports come from all stations. The sprats have again put in an appearance at Deal and Folkestone, but coding of any size are conspicuous by their absence. Cod, pout, whiting, and flat fish are hard to be caught at most South Coast stations when conditions are favourable, although the season for all flat fish is fast drawing to a close. The tides are now favourable for fishing.

I am glad to note that Mr. Cole was again elected president of the Birmingham and District Anglers' Benevolent Society at its annual meeting just held. Mr. Jas. Rabone was also re-elected secretary, and no society could have better or more painstaking officers than these. The society does a large amount of good and useful work, and its prosperity and influence is largely due to the zeal of its officers and that of the committee and friends supporting them.

That the Stockwell Angling Society deserves to have a good attendance at its concert in aid of the funds of the Anglers' Benevolent Society, which takes place at the Persuasion Hotel, Vassall-rd., Brixton, on Saturday next, Feb. 1, goes without saying. An excellent programme will be presented, and the society to benefit by the entertainment is one appealing to the hearts of all anglers, whose good work is widely known. The Bow and Bromley A.S. had a Bohemian concert for the same object at their headquarters, the Wellington Arms, Wellington-rd., Bow, on Monday last, and the well-known Hoxton Brothers held one on the same evening, at the Haberdashers' Arms, Pitfield-st., N., at which many celebrities attended.

A new angling society, of which Mr. Harry F. Hamblin is secretary pro tem, has just been formed at Wimbledon, and is to be known as the Wimbledon Waltonians, with headquarters at the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, King's-road. The society, of which Mr. Hamblin is the main founder, starts on excellent lines, the support of preservation work, and the adoption of a good minimum standard of sizes for takeable fish being among its primary objects. "Old Isaac" wishes it success.

The opening of Parliament reminds me that an old angler once caused some consternation when William IV. was going there in state by audibly expressing a devout wish that he might have a strong pull at the tails of the King's cream-coloured steeds, even if he never saw his Majesty again. Nothing more serious than the desire to procure a few hairs for the making of a line was intended, and in late years Frank Buckland found that the hairs from the tails of Queen Victoria's cream-coloured state-coach horses made the best roach lines known. A single hairline was always used by the old roach roach fishermen (the most expert in the kingdom), and several such lines, which were in use on Walton's river, had a century since, shown by Mr. McDermott, in his paper read before the Friendly Anglers very recently, were then found as sound and useful as ever.

A narrow piece of tape should be tied round the waist, and certain measurements made from the Stock pattern are as follows: — No. 1 Size ... Bust 40 in. 50 in. 60 in. 70 in. 80 in. 90 in. 100 in. 110 in. 120 in. 130 in. 140 in. 150 in. 160 in. 170 in. 180 in. 190 in. 200 in. 210 in. 220 in. 230 in. 240 in. 250 in. 260 in. 270 in. 280 in. 290 in. 300 in. 310 in. 320 in. 330 in. 340 in. 350 in. 360 in. 370 in. 380 in. 390 in. 400 in. 410 in. 420 in. 430 in. 440 in. 450 in. 460 in. 470 in. 480 in. 490 in. 500 in. 510 in. 520 in. 530 in. 540 in. 550 in. 560 in. 570 in. 580 in. 590 in. 600 in. 610 in. 620 in. 630 in. 640 in. 650 in. 660 in. 670 in. 680 in. 690 in. 700 in. 710 in. 720 in. 730 in. 740 in. 750 in. 760 in. 770 in. 780 in. 790 in. 800 in. 810 in. 820 in. 830 in. 840 in. 850 in. 860 in. 870 in. 880 in. 890 in. 900 in. 910 in. 920 in. 930 in. 940 in. 950 in. 960 in. 970 in. 980 in. 990 in. 1000 in. 1010 in. 1020 in. 1030 in. 1040 in.

WRITHED IN AGONY! BOUND AND GAGGED.

Liver and Stomach Disorders Completely Cured by CHAS. FORDE'S Bile Beans.

Mrs. H. L. Cator, of Black Hall Cottage, Fundenall, Norwich, said to a representative of the "Norwich Mercury":

"For many years I suffered from indigestion and biliousness. Aver meal I was sick and dizzy, and had such violent pain in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and have lain on the floor writhing in pain. All sorts of food were distasteful; even bread and butter would bring on sickness.

"I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was so short that if I walked only a short distance from home it was all I could do to find strength to crawl back. Even in bed my little share of sleep was broken by dreams, and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Chas. Forde's Bile Beans. From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered my appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. Finally,

CHAS. FORDE'S BILE BEANS

completely cured me.

"That was two years ago, and to-day I am still enjoying the best of health."

To make sure you get the kind of medicine that cured Mrs. Cator, see that "CHARLES FORDE'S" is on the label, and that you get Chas. Forde's Bile Beans, "the kind you have always bought." Of all chemists, in sealed boxes, at 1/- and 2/-.

LADY'S AMAZING STORY OF ROBBERY

"DETECTIVES" CALL.

A sensational development took place in a case heard at Marylebone Police Court this week. Before the court was a neatly-dressed young man of small appearance, described as Arthur Leslie Delamere, aged 25, an electrical engineer, living at Albany Park, Regent's Park, who has been in custody since Dec. 31 on a charge of being concerned with another young man named Geo. Falk Johnson, for whose arrest a warrant is now out for absconding from his flat at Tenby Mansions, Nottingham-st., and stealing jewellery and other property to the value of £100.

The investigation of the charge was completed at the last hearing, and the prisoner was formally remanded with a view to other charges. Mr. Bodkin now attended the Court on behalf of the Treasury, and



LESLIE DELAMERE

THE THAW TRIAL.

DEADLY COCAINE.

END OF THE WIFE'S TRAGIC DEATH OF A WOMAN.

MR. COMSTOCK'S EVIDENCE.

PRISONER AND THE RICH SCOUNDRELS.

The Thaw murder trial is making rapid progress that is in the comparative sense for New York appears to have grown tired of it. Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, the prisoner's wife, has again told the story of her acquaintance with Stanford White in a domestic servant in service in Bourne-st., Bexley, who was found near the band-stand in Bostal Woods, Woodstock, with her throat cut. In connection with the girl's death Arthur John Robinson, an engineer's labourer, of Maximilian-st., Deptford, with whom she had been keeping company, is under remand, charged with wilful murder, and he attended the inquest in the custody of two warders from Brixton prison. Robinson and deceased were last seen together late on Sunday night, going to Bostal Heath, and the tragedy was discovered the next morning through Robinson giving himself up to the police and stating that he had cut the girl's throat.

A remarkable case of death while under the influence of cocaine was

investigated by Mr. Trounshock and a jury in the Westminster Coroner's Court. The deceased was Jane Fairvish, 42, wife of a tailor, living in Church-st., Soho, who died in the course of a Russian chemist named Isidor Zeifert, at 9, Broad-st., Gt. Portland-st., Zeifert, who has been remanded on a charge of manslaughter, was present in court, and his interests were watched by Mr. J. Barrington Matthews, solicitor, with whom she had been keeping company, is under remand, charged with wilful murder, and he attended the inquest in the custody of two warders from Brixton prison. Robinson and deceased were last seen together late on Sunday night, going to Bostal Heath, and the tragedy was discovered the next morning through Robinson giving himself up to the police and stating that he had cut the girl's throat.

LOVE AND CRIME.

AS SOLID AS ROCK. RHEUMATISM

IMPOSSIBLE.

SAD STORY TOLD AT LOVE THAT MELTED IN 13 YEARS.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

"I MEANT TO DO THE JOB."

A distressing love tragedy was re-lated at Woolwich when Mr. H. R. Oswald, coroner for the south-eastern district, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Edith Martha Cranfield, aged 28, a domestic servant in service in Bourne-st., Bexley, who was found near the band-stand in Bostal Woods, Woodstock, with her throat cut. In connection with the girl's death Mrs. Magdalena Margaret Henn, of Dunstall Woods, and defendant Mr. Robt. Idris Holly, of Bonville-st., Deptford, with whom she had been keeping company, is under remand, charged with wilful murder, and he attended the inquest in the custody of two warders from Brixton prison. Robinson and deceased were last seen together late on Sunday night, going to Bostal Heath, and the tragedy was discovered the next morning through Robinson giving himself up to the police and stating that he had cut the girl's throat.

The story of a love idyll that came

to a mercenary end was told to Mr. A. T. Williams, the Under-sheriff, who sat with a jury at Neath to assess damages in an interesting breach of promise case. Plaintiff was Mrs. Magdalena Margaret Henn, of Dunstall Woods, and defendant Mr. Robt. Idris Holly, of Bonville-st., Deptford, with whom she had been keeping company, is under remand, charged with wilful murder, and he attended the inquest in the custody of two warders from Brixton prison. Robinson and deceased were last seen together late on Sunday night, going to Bostal Heath, and the tragedy was discovered the next morning through Robinson giving himself up to the police and stating that he had cut the girl's throat.

Genoform stops all pain, and cures 99% nothing else will.

You can be sure of relief almost immediately, and need not suffer a day longer.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

20, Coventry-st., East Ham, E. 2, Feb. 25, 1907
Dear Sirs.—I send please the enclosed Genoform
which cures not only rheumatic pains of Genoform.
The result obtained in the case of my wife is simply
marvellous, considering the state she has been
in. After the second dose practically all pain left
her. She is more than grateful to Herr
Schulz for putting such a splendid medicine on the
market.

JAMES BELL.

Genoform will prove a blessing in

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

SCIATICA

and NEURALGIA.

Genoform Tablets are absolutely harmless, easy
to take, and are packed in tubes which can be
carried in the pocket. Can be obtained through
any chemist, either in Kew, or in any of the
Finsbury Chemists, all Branches, or if any difficulty
in obtaining send Postal Order, 1/- 2d or 3d.
to Mr. Schulz, 20, Coventry-st., East Ham, E. 2, or
Leipzig.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Instant relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough and
Whooping Cough is gained by the use of

POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

in 1. First, Sold everywhere. For Fast Relief
send now cash to Potter & Clarke,
Ltd., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention paper.

INSTANT RELIEF.

CHEST AILMENTS.

Mrs. A. Bonney, of 12, Norris-street,
Preston, writes:—"My husband suffered
from a very bad bronchial cough, and I myself was troubled
with relaxed throat for several years.
We tried all kinds of medicines, but
nothing gave me any relief until we began using Peps which completely
cured us both. My daughter's baby
had bronchitis when cutting teeth, so
I used to break a Peps in four and
give it to her, and she was soon
cured of the bronchitis. In fact,
Peps have done the whole family
good, and I shall recommend them to
everybody."

Place a Peps on the tongue and
breathe into the throat and lungs the
healing, strengthening fumes which
arise. The sore tissues of the throat
and bronchial tubes are soothed and
healed, all coughing is allayed, and
the cause of the ailment removed.
The breathing organs are strengthened
to resist all further attacks.

Peps

Invaluable for coughs, colds,
bronchitis, and other throat and
chest troubles. Of all chemists,
at 1/- and 2/- the name PEPS on the
box guarantees the genuine article.

In Sickness
There is Health.

Your disease cured—the proof
cure free—free to you—
delivered free.

In sickness there is health. In the
midst of sickness there is a cure—a cure
that is sent proof free; sent of others,
as it has been to thousands of others.

Dr. Kidd's offer of free
treatment is made and in
tended for you as well as
for the thousands that are to
day well.

I make this offer to you
as it is offered to others
of absolute faith and
sincere belief,
knowing in
my own con-
science that your disease
can be cured;

and that my cure
has the power
and the
potency to lift you up again to health
and perfect strength—here is the proof
and the test-treatment that fights and
destroys the enemy germs, sweeps
the poison secretions, and brings back
the organs to your body to complete per-
fect condition.

Rheumatism, kidney troubles, heart
disease, partial paralysis, bladder
troubles, stomach and bowel troubles,
piles, catarrh, bronchitis, weak lungs,
asthma, chronic coughs, nervousness,
female troubles, lumbago, skin diseases,
seroful, impure blood, general debility,
organic vibrations, etc., these dis-
eases are cured permanently by Dr.
Kidd's wonderful remedies.

My offer is to the sick, one and all;
not only to the rich, not only to the
poor; all share and share alike in this
great free offer, to those who are drooping,
discouraged, debilitated, without
heart and without hope.

My remedies will cure.
You can't send me money without
having a receipt. My word and my
bond stand behind this great free offer.

"Free" means NO CHARGE. My free
test-proof remedies are sent without
charge, free to any and every address
without an instant's delay, when your
name and address and age come in.

Give me that name now; let me give
you the proof-treatment now—NOW—free,
—it will come to make you whole, sound,
free.

My home office is at Fort Wayne,
Indiana, U.S.A., but for the benefit of
thousands of English patients, I have
established an office in London. Please
address Dr. James W. Kidd, No. 204,
Saracen Buildings, Snow Hill, Lon-
don, E.C.

These of our readers who sing
or play, serious or comic, should
read the offer we make, explained
on page 4.

You cannot possibly have
a better Cocos than

EPPSS'S

An admirable Food of the
Finest quality and flavour.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

CURE THE WORST COUGH

"My little girl was very
small anddelicate
at birth

and had to be carried about on a pillow, notwithstanding the many preparations I tried for her. She had, in succession, measles, croup and pneumonia. SCOTT'S Emulsion quickly relieved the cough and tightness of the chest, and soon cured her of croup. Pneumonia left her very weak, but SCOTT'S Emulsion speedily overcame the weakness and built up her strength. Everyone considers her

NOW A FINE CHILD."

F. O. ROGERS.

Sefton Villa, Shenfield Rd., Brentwood, Essex, 12, 4/-.

See that
the Fish-
man with
the package.

Above is the Proof in the Facts.
Here is Proof in the Reason
Why:

This letter shows that SCOTT'S Emulsion was successful in each case, and speedily successful. This was no mere chance; there was a definite reason for it—the intense healing and nourishing force of SCOTT'S. The combination of advantages results from the best procurable materials and the original, perfected SCOTT process, by which SCOTT'S alone is made, and which places SCOTT'S away ahead of all competitive emulsions. Therefore, when purchasing, don't ask for "Emulsion"; ask for and get

SCOTT'S
Emulsion

—the difference between them means a cure for you.

Write for free sample and "The Cry of the Children" (enclose 4d. for postage and name this paper).

SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., 10-12
Somerset Street, London, E.C.



MRS. SAVERI, THE VICTIM

to one of them was pulling the rug away, and she found her mouth and nose tied up with a roller towel, which was knotted by her ears. Her hands were tied with clothes line taken from the kitchen, a cushion was at the back of her neck, and her legs were secured with a black kid belt, which one of the prisoners had tied on. She was trying to pull tighter. After that she heard the men whispering and turning out the drawers and cupboards, and a little later they left. She tried to release her hands, but failed. She managed, however, to free her legs after much struggling, and then called at the back door for Mrs. Langley. Mrs. Langley came and brought in Mr. Fanshaw, and she handed her hands.—Prisoner was remanded.

Mrs. Saveri as Witness. The most notable witness on Wednesday was Mr. Anthony Comstock, the well-known leader of the "Suppression of Vice" crusade in New York. He was called to testify regarding Harry K. Thaw's efforts to inaugurate a "purity" crusade, especially during his cross-examination of witness, and he called her up sharply several times. He did his best to doubt upon witness's story of the Paris confession and its effect upon Thaw's mind, but Mrs. Thaw's frankness took much of the point out of the prosecution's questions. Mr. Jerome followed practically the lines of his cross-examination before, only, of course, in a much abbreviated fashion, and suddenly, without any indication that he was approaching the end, he said, "I have finished with the witness," and Mrs. Thaw left the witness-stand with a sigh of relief.

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Prisoner's Mental State.

Mrs. Wm. Thaw was recalled to

testify regarding her son's childhood,

and she related that she received a

shock shortly before his birth which

she thought was largely responsible

for his mental condition.

Mr. Jerome testified that Thaw's intellec-

tual faculties were decidedly irra-

tional, and that from his obser-

vations of prisoner he decided that

his outbreaks were decidedly irra-

tional. The hearing was adjourned

until to-morrow.

LEVER'S COMFORTS for Coughs, Colds and

MOUNTAIN FLAX (Linum Ovatum) Folia

Extract and Aromatic Liniment.

Comfrey (Symphytum Officinale) Tincture.

Elephant's Foot (Equisetum) Tincture.

Genoform (Gentian) Tincture.

Genoform (Gentian) Liniment.

Genoform (Gentian) Liniment.

Genoform (Gentian) Liniment.

Genoform (Gentian) Liniment

THE BROKEN WINDOW.

By CHRIS.

There was a loud crash, the chief elements of which were the sounds of shattered glass. I glanced up at the chief of toast would allow, emitted the remark, "One of our windows have gone."

The good lady, whose long experience of domestic trials and tribulations, had taught her to be philosophic, remarked with severe simplicity, "Sounds like it," and resumed the contemplation of her second cup of tea with unmoved features. I crawled upstairs to the nuptial bedchamber to investigate matters, and found the



"I suppose you was goin' to give me a Christmas Box."

window-cleaner gazing, with a tear in his eye and tribulation in his soul, at what had been in its time an expensive pane of glass, but which now was represented by a gaping mass of destruction.

"It's broken right enough, guv'nor," said the window-cleaner, with a forced sort of cheerfulness. "Yes, I answered, "there's no doubt about that. It's a real smash."

"Yus," said the window-cleaner, who grew still more cheery with what he thought was my appreciation of his destructive powers. "There's one thing about our family, guv'nor—we never do things by halves. No, guv'nor, when we do it, it's a real go, an' no error." I said nothing. The man grew more than cheery—he positively became mirthful. "Yus, guv'nor, for instance, there's my bruvver Jim. 'Av ye ever heard of him?"

"No!" I said, rather shortly. "Do you know who he is?" said the window-cleaner. "No, I don't," I said, rather tartly.

"Well," said the window-cleaner, abstractedly wiping his nose on his damp leather. "He was my bruvver." "Don't be an ass," I sententiously remarked.

"That's wot Jim said," said the knight of the wash-leather.

"I'm not interested in your brother Jim," I gurgled forth.

"Strange! You're the first gen'l'man who hasn't been interested in Jim," said the glass polisher. "Now the police!"

"I'm thoroughly annoyed," I said. "This is likely to cost me quite ten shillings to replace."

"Accidents will happen, as my bruvver Jim used to say," remarked the demolisher. "And 'after all you've got something to be thankful for."

"Have I?" This remark I gave with a pensive demeanour.

"Yes, I should think you are," said my interlocutor. "Suppose I'd put my arm through the bloomin' glass, an' decimated the main wariose wein, why you'd 'rap' 'ave 'ad to pay out fifty solid quid as compensation, and—here he grew somewhat mixed in his remarks—"rap' three 'undred of the best to my widdler if she died o' shock, or, I means to say, if I'd 'ad 'opeird. Some people 'as a deal to be thankful for, as my bruvver Jim used to remark—!"

"Kindly keep your brother Jim out of this dispute. He's nothing to do with this affair," I said with growing dignity.

He paused them for about five seconds, and suddenly added, "Suppose you was goin' to give me a Christmas Box."

"Yes," I said, as I thought with a generous glow of the cigar and threepence which was awaiting him on the dining-room mantelpiece. "I was—

"Then keep it," said the master of the red ladder; "an' it'll help to make up for the loss, an' if it ain't enuff I'll get a whip round for you among the boys."

I gazed at the man with open-mouthed indignation. He ignored my open mouth. I gathered myself to



The Reticent Gentleman.

gether, and assuming a majestic air of indifference started on my return journey to the regions below. I believe to this moment that my exit would have made a deep impression on the callous shatterer of glass, if I had not overlooked the pall.

The passing away of the destroyer of my morning's peace was more effective. I heard him murmur confidentially to the good lady of the house that, "No doubt she had a heavy trial with me."

We sat at once to our landlord, Mr. Sniggers by name. He turned up rather more promptly than is his wont. He thought we wanted to pay our rent some three weeks before quarter day. His face fell when we disillusioned him, but he fervently promised that he would send in a glazier at once.

I have had his promise before—chunks of 'em, in fact. That night a gale sprang up, and, despite our protective measures of a rug and two bath towels pinned over the broken window, it blew the quilt and blankets off the bed, and a more than usual fierce gale threatened to blow me through the wardrobe mirror. Eventually I took protection in a spare cot, with my knees well rammed

ACCESSION DAY.

In honour of the King's accession, flags were displayed on the various Government buildings on Wednesday, and at noon, in the presence of a large crowd, a salute of 41 guns was fired in St. James's Park by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery from St. John's Wood Barracks. Decorations were shown and salutes were given at various other places.

WOLWICH DISCHARGES.

A return issued by the War Office shows that the total number of persons employed in the Ordnance Factories during the week ending Dec. 28 last, excluding the torpedo factory, was 13,864. Of this total 11,147 were employed at Woolwich Arsenal, where, in the week ending April 4 last, there were 13,285 persons at work. The numbers employed at the Arsenal had been steadily decreased from a weekly average of 20,501 in 1901.

WEARING WELL AND LOOKING WELL. CLOTHES washed with HENSON'S SOFT WATER, look well because they are properly cleaned, and will because they are made from the washings of the sun without saying when they wear all the better for it—LADIES.

DOCTOR'S PROMISE.

GOVERNESS SUES FOR BREACH.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

A sensational breach of promise case was heard at the Carmarthenshire Assizes, when Miss Frances Rees, of the Union Inn, Llandysul, an English nursery governess engaged in Paris, sued Dr. A. T. Evans, Llandysul. £100 damages are claimed. Plaintiff, wearing a heavy sealskin jacket, bore out counsel's opening statement, in which it was suggested that defendant, who is a district councillor, put off the wedding three times, and having got her away to France with the asserted purpose of bettering her education, got quietly married to another lady. Plaintiff alleged that she had spent about £20 in preparation for the marriage, and in consequence of defendant's behaviour towards her, she became seriously ill, suffering from insomnia, and had to get cocaine, morphine, and doses of chloroform, some of the injections being professionally administered by defendant. On one occasion, when

LOCKED IN HER BED-ROOM

He carried, suspended by a strap over his shoulder, an immense bag of healthy-looking tools. His appearance suggested all the energy of honest toil. He was a reticent sort of man, and entered the house without wiping his gigantic feet, which at once created an eternal dislike towards him in the mind of the Chaffiness.

I proffered him refreshment in the shape of a whisky and soda. He took it. His eyes then lit up, and he asked me in husky tones to show him "the scene of the trouble." I pointed him to the bed-room. He moved gloomily towards the window.

"It's a bit draughty, ain't it, boss," said he, shrugging his shoulders and throwing his tools with a deafening crash on the ground.

"Well, you haven't come here to tell me that, have you?" I remarked.

"He paused. "And you haven't brought me 'ere to look at a broken window, ave you?" he retorted.

"No, I haven't," said I with some spirit. "I haven't brought you here to look at it, but to repair it!"

He gave a start.

"Is this number 54?" he inquired.

"No," I answered, "this is number 51."

"Ah!" he sentimentally remarked, "then this ain't busted water pipes."

"No," I answered. "It's a 'busted' window."

"Then what did you want to waste my time for, eh?" he said, gathering in little tabloids and tubes.

THE DRUG HABIT.

He also gave her some spirits of chloroform. Defendant used to inject the cocaine himself, and also morphine. (Sensation.) He used to drug her in this manner from January up to July or August of that year (1902). On his advice he took her to Swansea to see a specialist, but when they got to Swansea he advised her to keep the £5. On her return from Swansea he kissed her, and subsequently wrote to her asking her to come home soon as he wanted more. (Laughter.) On the first occasion upon which the cocaine was injected in January she was suffering from insomnia. Reverting to her return to Llandysul in 1903, she went at defendant's request, as he informed her, had taken a house at Llandysul for her called Glasfryn, as he intended to get married to her shortly. She found out, however, soon after her return that this was a falsehood, and that he had not taken Glasfryn at all.

MARRIED IN A "PROPER" WAY.

By appointment with the defendant she met him at the back of the garden of her brother's house at Cardigan. She was in evening dress at the time, and defendant took off his coat and put it over her shoulders, fearing she would otherwise catch a cold. Defendant begged her to leave her brother and go away with him the next day to London and get married quietly. She told him she could not leave her brother at such notice, and informed him that she had received a post as governess in France, and she would go there for a time. She could return to him and get married in a proper way. Defendant thought it was a very good plan, and consented to her accepting the position. He then promised to go to France and meet her in about six months' time, and get married quietly at the British Embassy in Paris. She wrote him from France, as he did not fulfil his promise, asking him for an explanation of his conduct, but she received no reply.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined, plaintiff said she never took defendant's request for the return of his presents to imply that he wanted nothing more to do with her. She got to know a good many of the gentlemen who used to frequent the inn, although they did not kiss her and propose to her, as suggested in the whole of the letters written by defendant that there was anything of a dishonourable character in them at all. At all events, she did not when she received them, but she now adopted her counsel's suggestion that there must have been something wrong in them. She now also thought that defendant's invitation to Edinburgh was an improper one, as it was intended to deceive her people. She wanted to marry the man whom she thought was guilty of those dishonourable actions because she loved him. The jury awarded plaintiff £75 damages with costs.

GOING STRONG AT 108.

Although 108 years old, Geo. Keel, one of the inmates of Eltham Workhouse near Folkestone, has all his faculties intact, except hearing. Keel is indeed, a remarkable man; he is deeply wrinkled, and stoops a great deal, but he is a distinctly wiry old man. He has been a lifelong non-smoker, but enjoys a glass of beer, and still possesses a good appetite and digestion. Keel was a farm labourer and shepherd. He attributes his age to plenty of fresh air and plain food, and is still a fairly early riser and active.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER DEAD.

Senlis, Jan. 23.—The death is announced of Gen. Lewal at the age of 85. The deceased officer was Minister of War during the latter part of the existence of the Ferry Cabinet in 1883, succeeding Gen. Camponet on Jan. 3, and retaining office until April 6, when M. Briasson became Premier.—Reuters.

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LORD CURZON

RETURNED AS AN IRISH PEER.

ELECTION MAY BE INVALID.

Lord Curzon has been declared elected a representative Peer of Ireland in the place of Lord Kilmaine. In announcing the result in the "Dublin Gazette," the Clerk of the Crown adopts the exceptional course of stating, in view of the fact that Lord Curzon's name does not appear on the roll of peers of Ireland, whose right to vote at such elections has been certified by the Clerk of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, that the next highest number of votes has been given to Lord Ashtown. There is no declaration as to who is actually elected to serve as a representative Irish peer.

TARDY JUSTICE.

The election of Lord Curzon—if it holds good—presents a satisfactory end to an anomaly and an injustice. No one deserves more fully than the late Viceroy of India an opportunity such as the present election gives him of returning to public and Parliamentary life under happy auspices, worthy of his great reputation and his honourable career. For himself nothing better can be wished than health and strength to do service for the State in the future, as he has done in the past; while Oxford University is to be congratulated on having her Chancellor placed in so advantageous a position to promote her best interests. Lord Curzon is one of the ablest of our public administrators and officials, who has also won his laurels in a literary field by his admirable work on Persia. And India will certainly not be behindhand in expressing her gratification at the new honour done to a famous Viceroy, who earned such merited distinction as the King's representative in our great Eastern dependency.

Plaintiff, described as a bone-setter, defendant being a well-known jockey, on Dec. 6, 1904, defendant met with a very serious accident at Gatwick, and it was thought that he had suffered a fracture of the spine. After Burch had remained at the hospital at Gatwick for some weeks, without apparent improvement, a collection on his behalf was made among people interested in racing by Mr. Loughead, a gentleman connected with the Press, who raised a sum of about £1,200 for Burch's benefit.

THE COURT TESTAMENT.

Burch was brought up to the nursing home, where he remained for about 10 weeks, after which he left in consequence, apparently, of a dispute as to seeing visitors, there being also a difference of opinion as to whether he should have stout. The second point was of considerable importance. Plaintiff desired to show that defendant had admitted his liability. When a doctor, called by plaintiff, went into the witness-box, he produced a Testament, and proposed to use it for the purpose of having the oath administered. The county court judge took objection to that, and said he could not have any Testament except that which was in ordinary use at the court. The doctor objected, on sanitary grounds, whereupon the judge declined to allow him to be sworn.—Justice Phillips more said he thought it was open to the county court judge on the evidence to say there was no conclusive proof of a contract with the defendant. The appeal would be dismissed, with costs. Justice Walker concurred.—Leave to appeal was refused.

FORMER PROSPERITY.

For many years it enjoyed prosperity unbounded, and in its palmy days, which were within the sixth and eighth decades of the last century, no hotel enjoyed greater popularity. In these later days it has been in the ownership of a company, its last manager having been Mr. Cattanach, who greatly feels the shutting up of these dinners, which, however, in their earlier days, were occasionally held at the West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall.

SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY AND OTHERS.

At Wandsworth County Court Mr. R. H. Amphlett, K.C., the newly-appointed county-court judge, took his seat for the first time, and was congratulated by Mr. Jelf on behalf of the Bar, and by Mr. Crawshay for the solicitors. His honour, in returning thanks, said he was uncertain at the present moment how long he would continue on that circuit. He hoped, and was sure, as long as he remained, on the circuit he would receive every assistance from the Bar and from the solicitors. It was really necessary that he should ask that inquiry, because he was not very familiar with county court procedure, and had to educate himself in a great measure in many of the details. His desire was to listen patiently and do what he could to promote complete justice between the parties before him.

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IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES AND CORONERS.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION. 38 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Justice Darling heard the case of Eldridge and another v. Brossard, in which plaintiff, who is a man, and defendant, a dyer of leather, sued defendant, a dyer of leather, in King's Bench rd., for 32s. stated to be due on a promissory note for £30, payable by 35 weeks' instalments of £2 each. Mr. J. H. Matthews, for plaintiff, said the consideration for this amount was £12, which was an outstanding loan, £10 in cash, and £2 for interest. Since the date of the note £8 had been paid, and the amount due was £27 10s. The defence was that there was one of a series of three transactions, that defendant had paid more than the amount due, and he now claimed relief under the Money Lenders Act.—His lordship, in giving judgment, came to the conclusion that the rate of interest was excessive. He thought that if the Legislature had fixed a maximum of interest to be charged in such transactions it might have been of some assistance. He was persuaded that many people, when they went to get money from money-lenders, did not realise the amount of interest they would have to pay. The interest on the transactions, taken as a whole, amounted to 36s. per annum. The interest charged was excessive, and the transaction, regarded as a whole, was harsh and unconscionable. He adjudged that defendant had already paid sufficient to discharge the debt. Therefore judgment was entered for defendant, with costs.

SAM MAYO AND HIS CONTRACTS.

Before Justice Jeff, Mr. Maurice Drye moved to restrain Sam Mayo from performing within two miles of the Granville Theatre of Varieties, Walham Green, in breach of a contract entered into with that theatre. Judgment was given for plaintiff with 40s. damages and costs. A second motion of a similar character was made against Sam Mayo at the instance of the Hackney Empire Palace, and judgment was given in the same terms.

Guildhall.

WHAT THE POLICE FOUND.
Keeping a shop in Baring-st., New North-rd., for the repair of cycles, Jas. Brewer, 33, was charged with feloniously receiving stolen goods. An extraordinary story was told by Det.-supt. Lee, who said he saw accused on the afternoon of Jan. 16, standing by a four-wheeled vehicle drawn by a donkey in Mount-st., Whitechapel. His anxious manner attracted the officer's attention, and he approached him, asking what he was "hanging about for." "Only to see a man or two," came the reply. "What have you got in the cart?" "Only some cloth." Supt. Lee then opened an iron trunk and found it to contain six rolls of cloth and lengths of curtain material. There was also a traveller's basket in the cart, which contained a quantity of silver-backed hair brushes and mirrors. Brewer, questioned, said two men had brought them to him in Farringdon-rd. to sell, but he did not know their names or addresses. Subsequently his shop in Baring-st. was visited, and witness found concealed in a stable a 30lb. of loose tea, in a box in a front room 171 rolls of butter and 70lb. of tea. A bicycle was also found, which had been identified, whilst in the shop another officer found 119 pairs of unfinished braces, which formed part of the

PROCEEDS OF A BURGLARY.

in the City. Accused was subsequently charged at Thames Police Court, when he said, "If you give me a chance I'll never buy any more. I've done with the game." He was remanded for a week, and subsequently discharged, being brought to the City on the present charge.—The Clerk. The goods had been obtained from boys by means of a trick.—Thos. Leat, an errand boy, employed by H. Chan Freeman, a silversmith, of Hatton Garden, stated that on Jan. 14 he was sent by his master with two parcels to the Civil Service Stores. On passing down St. Bride-st., a man carrying a parcel nudged him, and said a man in the doorway of the warehouses wanted him. He saw a man without a hat beckon him, and he went to him, and was asked if he would get six penny stamps at Hatton Garden Post Office. He assented, and the "gentleman" said he would look after his parcels in his office. On his return the "gentleman" and his parcels had disappeared. They contained silver-backed mirrors, brushes, and jewellery to the value of £22.—Prisoner now said he was not guilty of receiving knowing the goods to have been stolen.—The Alderman: Very well; you must go for trial. Other cases were then proceeded with.

Thames.

NANCY AND THE MINER.
A Jewess, Nancy Cohen, pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen £13 and a watch from Max Rosenberg, a South African miner, on a visit to this country.—Prosecutor accompanied her to her house in Morgan-st., Whitechapel. During the afternoon Cohen said the milkman was at the door, and she would have to go to him. She left the room and did not return. Prosecutor then missed the money and watch from his pockets, and on trying to open the door found it locked. On bursting it open and going downstairs he found prisoner had disappeared. Later, when charged, she said, "It don't matter what I took; he is my old man. I bought this wedding-ring with the money he gave me. It cost £2. I will tell the magistrate I am guilty, but I don't want to go to prison."—Prosecutor denied having made trips to Buenos Ayres.—Mr. Bedford: But you do take young ladies to South Africa sometimes?—Prosecutor: I have never done that kind of business. He also denied having to say "Good-bye" to his little boy,

who slept with her (Mrs. Court), but she denied that any misconduct took place.—This closed the case for the complainant, and Mr. Nichols called as a witness for the defence Lizzie Firmin, living at Morden-rd., Battersea, who gave details respecting the alleged misconduct. She was in Mrs. Tinkland's service from August to December, 1906, and she swore that she had seen Bowes in Mrs. Court's bed-room every morning. She had seen her.

FITTING ON HIS KNEE.

On that occasion M. Court said that Bowes was "a saucy man." Witness also knew that Tom, the fisherman, passed the night out in Mrs. Court's bed-room.—Mr. Smith: Do you know that on that night Tom, the fisherman, slept with Mr. Tinkland? Witness: No; he was in Mrs. Court's bed-room. Mr. Smith: And that Mr. Tinkland did not sleep in his wife's room because she had recently given birth to a child? Witness: No; Mr. Tinkland was in his wife's bed-room when I took the tea up. Mr. Smith: Now, weren't you dismissed by Mrs. Tinkland for telling lies?—Witness: No.—Mr. Smith: Didn't Mrs. Tinkland and Mrs. Court call you an inveterate harlot?—Witness: No.—Mr. Smith: Did you always tell the truth when you were there?—Witness: Sometimes I was at the top of the steps at the rear entrance. The articles

were at the bottom of the steps he was behind him. Thinking someone

wanted to pass down the steps he turned, and prisoner, without saying a word, threw half a brick at him when three yards away. He was hit on the side of the head, and was knocked down. When he came to, prisoner was standing over him. He ran away, and witness followed, and pushed him down. Then he blew his whistle, and when prisoner tried to run away he was

Remanded.

WHAT THE "TEC" FOUND.

A waiter living at Merton-rd., Kensington, named Chas. Stark, was charged with stealing £3 belonging to Camille Kalt, a pantyman, living at the same address. Prosecutor said he pocketed £2 on Thursday morning and £1 on Friday evening. On the evening of that day he again put his trousers on the bed, and after prisoner, who occupied the same room, had come to bed (witness) lay awake and kept watch. He saw prisoner pick up the trousers and take something out of the pocket. When he rose in the morning he saw the sergeant rising from his knees, and no Cleanham got up and tried to get away witness tripped him up and helped to take him to the station.—The Chairman said the Bench felt that witness ought to be warmly thanked for his assistance.—Inq.—Ferrett said the assistance was undoubtedly timely; without it the man would certainly have escaped.—Remanded.

MEN RUSHED OUT.

prisoner's companion effecting his escape. It was found subsequently that the cupboard door had been fastened with a gimlet. When prisoner was searched, in his stockings was found 44 keys, a screw-driver, and a knife.—Det. Squires said all the inquiries of the police to ascertain the antecedents of prisoner had been futile. It was believed from a remark that he had dropped in broken English that he came from Caledonia.—Mr. Pemberton: The French penal settlement?—The magistrate said he should like to make an order to deport prisoner, but he did not know to what country. He should give him three months' hard labour, and the police could pursue their inquiries.

Clerkenwell.

OFFICER'S RIBS BROKEN.

A cabdriver, Edwd. Webb, 24, of Edward-st., Caledonian-rd., was charged on remand with being drunk, allowing an unauthorised person to drive his cab, causing grievous bodily harm to P.C. Lester, and assaulting P.S. Brand, at Seymour-st., St. Pancras.—At 1 a.m. on Jan. 17 Insp. Lockyer saw a horse-drawn gig along Euston-rd. The inspector called another cab and with other officers followed. In Seymour-st. they overtook the first cab and found prisoner drunk inside with a woman. Another man, driving the cab, was wearing prisoner's badge.—Prisoner got out and was arrested by P.S. Brand, when accused became violent, struck the sergeant on the face, and threw him, the officer being rendered unconscious. Seven constables were required to hold prisoner down until an ambulance was fetched. In the struggle P.C. Lester had two ribs broken by it, was said, a kick from prisoner. After he had thrown the officer, it was reported that the injured officer was still detained in hospital.—Remanded.

STORY OF A DIAMOND RING.

Two months' imprisonment was passed on Alfred Stober, 29, a German correspondence clerk, who was charged on remand with stealing a diamond ring valued £220, belonging to Miss Mabel Roberts, of Warbeck-rd., Shepherd's Bush.—Prisoner was a boarder in Miss Roberts' mother's house, and the young lady stated that a few days after prisoner had admitted the ring on her finger, it disappeared from her bedroom. She afterwards found that it had been pawned in the City for £6, and the pawnbroker was selling at Walthamstow, and he was asked to produce his license. He said at first he had left it at home, but afterwards admitted that he had not got one. He was given the option of depositing £10 pending inquiries, and as he could not do so he was given into custody.—The Chairman raised a point as to the arrest of a man under such circumstances.—Mr. Simpson, for the Inland Revenue, said that "Cheap Jacks" and those who sold by Dutch auction should take out auctioneers' licenses. Such men were of a roving disposition, and if they were not taken up at once they would never be seen again. The Act provided for a month's imprisonment for the offence, but the Bench had the power of mitigation.—Defendant now pleaded guilty.—The Bench said the need for licenses for "Cheap Jacks" should be widely known. It was the first case they had had, and they would impose a nominal penalty of £10s. and £6. costs.

Lambeth.

AT THE TURKISH BATHS.

A detective's visit, and its sequel, to the Turkish Baths at Brixton-rd., were described when Augustine Pangbourne, 22, a Clapham clerk, was charged with stealing £6, from a cubicle at the said baths.—Det. Jones stated that, acting on communication from the proprietor of the baths, he went there with Det. Moore and marked £6 in silver—two 2s. pieces and five separate shillings. Placing the money in his pocket, witness entered a cubicle next to the one in which prisoner was, and, after undressing, placed his clothes on the pegs. He then left the cubicle, while Det. Moore and Mr. Bance watched. It returned to the cubicle five minutes later he found £6 missing from his trouser pocket. After he had entered prisoner's cubicle and told him he should charge him with the theft, accused replied, "I am very sorry, I have not done it before." Witness afterwards found the missing money on the side of the couch on which prisoner was lying. When charged £1 3s. 3d. was found on accused.—Mr. Armstrong (deposing):

THIS WAS A PLANT?

—Det. Jones: Money had been missed on previous occasions.—Mr. H. W. Keanie said he communicated with the police, and arranged with Det. Jones to attend. While the officer was inside witness and Det. Moore went on the roof and looked through a window.—In reply to the magistrate, witness stated that on the 18th inst. a customer complained that he had lost £6, whilst in the baths. Prisoner, he said, was also a customer at the baths, and was next to him.—Mr. Armstrong described this as a lamentable case, and asked the magistrate to believe that this was the only occasion upon which prisoner had taken anything. Prisoner told him that he heard some money drop, and told him he yielded to sudden temptation. This appeared to be a case which might very well be dealt with under the recent Act.—Remanded in custody, Mr. Frances adding that he would consider in the meantime what course he should adopt.

South-Western.

THE NURSE CHILD "ALMOST A SKELETON."

An elderly woman living at Wyke-rd., Battersea, named Margaret Cullen, was summoned for neglecting a nurse child entrusted to her care in October.—Mr. G. Hindle prosecuted for the N.S.P.C.C.—Defendant, in response to an advertisement for a nurse child, received the infant from the parents, they agreeing to pay her £s. weekly. The payments failing in arrear, and defendant being unable to ascertain the whereabouts of the parents, applied to the workhouse authorities for the admission of the child to the Union. Mr. Dri-coll, the relieving officer, visited the woman's house, and there discovered the child extremely emaciated, lying on a filthy mattress propped up by two chairs.—Dr. Kempton, the police surgeon,

DENIALS OF MISCONDUCT.

—Mrs. Court was cross-examined respecting these men, and she emphatically denied that she had misconducted herself. She denied that a girl named Lizzie Firmin, who was a servant in the house, could have seen Hughes put his arm round her waist. Witness admitted that Bowes, who was the first up in the morning, frequently brought tea to her and to her daughter and her daughter's husband, in their respective bed-rooms. Bowes also used to come into her room in the morning before he went off to work in order to say "Good-bye" to his little boy,

A USEFUL GIFT.
"The People's" Year Book, 1908, Price 1s. See page 12.

who examined the child, said it had been reduced to a skeleton, and weighed only a few pounds. There were sores on the body, and the child was at present lying in the Workhouse Infirmary in a dangerous condition from pneumonia. Defendant, who stated she took the child because it was her only mode of living, was remanded to see whether the infant lived or died.

the mouth, throat or stomach from the chloroform. He was opinion that she took a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful and a half of chloroform. P.C. Cutts said before the doctor arrived an enema was given prisoner.—Remanded.

Stratford.

HEAVED HALF A BRICK.

A gas stoker, Wm. Clem-haw, 29, of Deptford, was charged with causing grievous bodily harm to P.S. Causeway, living at Cuckoo Hall-rd., Edmonton.—P.C. Godfrey said he was at present lying in the Workhouse Infirmary in a dangerous condition from pneumonia. Defendant, who stated she took the child because it was her only mode of living, was remanded to see whether the infant lived or died.

THE PEOPLE'S GIFT.

IT IS A USEFUL GIFT.

OUR IMPERIAL SERVICES

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVILIAN.

THE LOWER DECK.

The British Merchant Service.

Requests have frequently reached me to say a few words occasionally in the "Lower Deck" column about the Merchant Marine of this country. I have not had time to put in a few words for those hard-working and empire-important chums of ours in the Merchant Service when opportunity has offered. However, I shall be the more glad to indicate a paragraph about the Merchant Sailors and Merchant Ships of this country because every month the Royal Fleet Review is joining the ships of our great fleet. Mariner, the administration of world, and it becomes more and more necessary to draw tighter and tighter the bonds between the fighting and the feeding Navies of Great Britain. These services are equally important to the security of our Empire as it exists at the present time. The Country and the Colonies should be brought to see and feel this. Sailors working between our two great naval forces is an absolute necessity, and we have neighbours who seek to do it. I am carrying on a real review of our Merchant Marine, which stand as high in the estimation of all, but it behoves every man who writes on sea affairs in the public Press to keep the reader constantly informed and loyal between the olders and men who man the ships of our respective Navies. I hope to do my share of this work in "The People" henceforth.

Improved Health Returns.

The recently-issued health return of the Navy for 1906 is very interesting and satisfactory set of statistics, and with which the reader is familiar, and that figures are usually considered as dry and indigestible mental food. The health of the officers and men of Britain's first line of defence is a valuable national asset of supreme importance, and fortunately the latest report in regard to the last two years continues with unfaltering step. There is one unsatisfactory feature which I do not intend to discuss here further than to say that methods of mitigation and even prevention could be and should be introduced, and that it would be a wise and better venture the feelings of a few of our fighting men than to allow the amount of harm that is at present inflicted upon our Fleetmen — through their own fault. I allow — go on with out either avise or coercion. But taken as a whole, the report for 1906 shows that the number of Naval Medical men are as skilful and earnest men who are second to none as a body of experts. A very large number of small ships have been withdrawn from unhealthy stations during the last few years and larger ships clustered in Home waters. This naturally helps to keep the death rate down, and so does the fact that the worst cases are invalidated out of the Service and die as civilians. Still, the death rate has decreased from 6.88 per 1,000 in 1898 to 3.68 in 1906. This is approximately 50 per cent. in 20 years and in cause for congratulation.

Satisfactory Operations.

One very interesting feature of "The People" is the column of the Navy for the Year 1906, to give its full title, that which deals with the number of operations performed in Naval Hospitals at home and abroad and the very large percentage of these operations that turned out satisfactorily. If we take the number of operations for the radical cure of hernia alone, a record that is all too general in the Navy, unfortunately we find that there were 154 performed at Haslar, 69 at Plymouth, 61 at Chatham, 4 at Portland, and 2 at Harwich. Each one of which was successful, while one man only was invalided out of the Navy as a result of these operations. The operations for the radical cure of hernia alone, a record that is all too general in the Navy, unfortunately we find that there were 154 performed at Haslar, 69 at Plymouth, 61 at Chatham, 4 at Portland, and 2 at Harwich. Each one of which was successful, while one man only was invalided out of the Navy as a result of these operations. The operations for the radical cure of varicose veins were also very numerous and all were successful. The number of operations for appendicitis were large and the number of deaths from these operations were also large. The field of abdominal operations performed during the year goes to show what handy and skillful men Naval doctors are with their knives; while the appended report on special diseases — especially that of scurvy, or diving, disease by State Surgeon Oswald Reith, shows there are many a man a student in this rare and very keen in the very top line of his profession. Wartships are much more habitable than they were 20 years ago, and more regard is paid to the health, comfort and convenience of the men; and this increased attention is reflected by the fact that the lives of men trained at great expense to the country are saved by the score as an offset to the little extra expense entailed.

The Veterans' Club.

Old Service men who are interested in the formation of a Veterans' Club, so energetically taken up by Maj. Arthur Haggard, who piloted the Union Jack Club to a successful issue, will be glad to learn that a similar scheme has been made with the new institution. A site has now been procured for the building from the London County Council and is situated in the Kingsway, London, between Barbican and Portland Place. The club will form part of a very large and ample block of buildings to be erected forthwith. The membership is to include all men who have served in the ranks of both fighting Services and who desire to become members on the following terms: — There are two classes of men and two classes of country members, respectively. Those who live within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London, will form part of the town members and pay 5s per quarter or 20s per annum as a subscription; while the subscription of Class II, the country members, who live over 40 miles from the General Post Office, will pay 10s per quarter or 40s per annum. The members of the Colonies staying in England can also become hon. members. All information in detail can be obtained from the Secretary, Veterans' Club Office, Royal Station Buildings, 133 E. High Street, London.

Ships' Stewards & Writers.

Many congratulations to the ships' stewards and writers of the Navy on the two classes of hard-working, intelligent and thoroughly deserving

men that merely as a necessary evil, and straightway forgets all about it once he is ashore. Nevertheless, I think there is great room for improvement, especially as regards the undesirable overcrowding, and I should like to see the authorities devote some serious attention to the matter.

The Provision of Drafts.

And whilst the subject is of topical interest for the soldier, there will be some attention also to the faults in our system of providing for the soldier. A short time ago I heard of a soldier on trial for absenting himself from a draft for India putting forth the plea that he did so because he had already served one term in the Shiny East. Now, I think, the authority could most assuredly have elicited the fact that there were no services in the Indian Army, and that he may have been as full of career as that now open to the seaman class in the Navy, and also that they will probably be able to obtain rank equivalent to Lieutenant on the active list and be allowed to retire with rank equivalent to that of Commander R.R. The hearing of this case is a sight to be seen by the Navy authorities, seeing what advances are being made in the other fighting Services — in private life and in the Civil Services — in this direction. It is a heavy handicap that at present lies upon Naval men, who see their brothers and cousins elsewhere in other ranks of life, while they, the Naval men, are shackled and chained to the lower ranks in the first and most important Service of the Crown, no matter what their ability as young men of length of service as old men. It is deplorable, and I am sure it is deplorable, to see the men of the Country and the Colonies should be brought to see and feel this. Sailors working between our two great naval forces is an absolute necessity, and we have neighbours who seek to do it. I am carrying on a real review of our Merchant Marine, which stand as high in the estimation of all, but it behoves every man who writes on sea affairs in the public Press to keep the reader constantly informed and loyal between the olders and men who man the ships of our respective Navies. I hope to do my share of this work in "The People" henceforth.

THE BARRACK-ROOM.

Military Law Reform.

There is one matter which invests the opening of Parliament with interest for Tommy Atkins — the definition of the Army. At the Annual Ball, which will probably take place next month, should be productive of some much needed reforms. It will certainly be a matter of interest to the articles of service, especially of Sir Charles. Like the measures for the amelioration of the soldier-prisoners' lot are not introduced. Each year he is resolutely pegged away at this point, and it is all very well to say that each recruit gets a full free kit and necessities; but it is not unknown for various regimental sharks to wait in prey on his very good nature, unswear, and gullibility, whilst there are various items, such as cleaning materials, which the recruit is compelled to purchase, which regimental regulations require the recruit to purchase from his slender pay. Furthermore, I know of more than one station where recruits have "gentle pressure" brought to bear upon them to buy handkerchiefs, lace ruffles, etc., at an exorbitant price. In addition to the articles enumerated above, and a short time ago it was the rule in one cavalry regiment for every trooper to provide himself with daily nickel spurs and a special pattern riding-whip for walking out purposes. These rules are now out of the regimental service, but are not always set down in the inimitable black and white of Regimental Orders. Now Tommy needs no such pressure to make himself as smart as needs be, and it is a violation of his freedom and a detriment to discipline for such clandestine practices to flourish. I am sure that the Duke of Connaught's admirable proposal to abolish defaulter sheets has been partially adopted, useless defaulters' drill still to be met with, whilst it is no secret amongst my chums that the Prime Minister's private secretary, whose chief experience of official life is that of a civil servant, is quite smug in the best states of Civil service. I do my duty work of office. Oh, oh — well, it was very well known what private secretary did. It was monstrous that they should be allowed to draw on former members of permanent officials, who often have big grievances of their own. If such as the Duke of Connaught, etc., etc., had been in a position to speak, they would have had a great deal to say. These are hard words, but they might be spoken with equal truth to day.

Recruits' Initial Expenses.

I have often wondered why the authorities do not lay down some definite rules for the articles of service, especially to prevent himself from on enlistment. It is all very well to say that each recruit gets a full free kit and necessities; but it is not unknown for various regimental sharks to wait in prey on his very good nature, unswear, and gullibility, whilst there are various items, such as cleaning materials, which the recruit is compelled to purchase, which regimental regulations require the recruit to purchase from his slender pay. Furthermore, I know of more than one station where recruits have "gentle pressure" brought to bear upon them to buy handkerchiefs, lace ruffles, etc., at an exorbitant price. In addition to the articles enumerated above, and a short time ago it was the rule in one cavalry regiment for every trooper to provide himself with daily nickel spurs and a special pattern riding-whip for walking out purposes. These rules are now out of the regimental service, but are not always set down in the inimitable black and white of Regimental Orders. Now Tommy needs no such pressure to make himself as smart as needs be, and it is a violation of his freedom and a detriment to discipline for such clandestine practices to flourish. I am sure that the Duke of Connaught's admirable proposal to abolish defaulter sheets has been partially adopted, useless defaulters' drill still to be met with, whilst it is no secret amongst my chums that the Prime Minister's private secretary, whose chief experience of official life is that of a civil servant, is quite smug in the best states of Civil service. I do my duty work of office. Oh, oh — well, it was very well known what private secretary did. It was monstrous that they should be allowed to draw on former members of permanent officials, who often have big grievances of their own. If such as the Duke of Connaught, etc., etc., had been in a position to speak, they would have had a great deal to say. These are hard words, but they might be spoken with equal truth to day.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Heart of the Nation.

It is very gratifying to find that the Artistic Association has done its best in addressing to the Artistic Artists on Monday night expressed similar admiration for the "personnel" of the new association as in the "Heart of the Nation" as was expressed in this column in our last issue. After presenting the V.D. to Surgeon-H. Hunt, Col. B. H. C. C. (M. J. H. H. (three veteran Artists' officers), he said there was, perhaps, in no city in the world a battalion of Volunteers, and in this the centre of the Empire, it should be possible to find so large a corps, and of such quality, as the Artistic. That was the sort of response that made one hopeful of the future that was to come. The Artistic Association, which had been formed for the promotion of the Artistic, was addressing. The only thing he grudged was the fact that at a time when there was great need of officers, the Artistic Corps had as private men well qualified to be officers. It was a fine conception that in the great Artistic corps which is the heart of the Nation and the centre of the Empire, it should be possible to find so large a corps, and of such quality, as the Artistic. That was the sort of response that made one hopeful of the future that was to come. The Artistic Association, which had been formed for the promotion of the Artistic, was addressing. The only thing he grudged was the fact that at a time when there was great need of officers, the Artistic Corps had as private men well qualified to be officers. It was a fine conception that in the great Artistic corps which is the heart of the Nation and the centre of the Empire, it should be possible to find so large a corps, and of such quality, as the Artistic. That was the sort of response that made one hopeful of the future that was to come. The Artistic Association, which had been formed for the promotion of the Artistic, was addressing. 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A BABY'S DEATH.

STRANGE INQUEST REVELATIONS.

PARENTS CENSURED.

CORONER'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG MOTHER.

Wandsworth Town Hall yesterday, Mr. Troubeck resumed his inquiry into the death of the infant child of Wm. Douglas Wood, a clerk, of Jubilee Chambers, Chelsea, concerning which remarkable evidence was given a week ago. Wood then said that the child was put out to sea because it was too weak to walk, and kept himself and wife at night. He refused to answer several questions put by the coroner, who consequently adjourned the inquest for further inquiry. Wood then appeared in custody, having been remanded from the South Police Court on a charge of deserting his wife and five children last year, and allowing them to become liable to the Poor-Union. The mother of the child, recalled, was Maude Miller, was single, and 19 years of age, and had lived with Wood for about six months, but she could not give his address. —Coroner: But you must give an address. —Witness: I decline to do so.

WHAT IS THIS BUSINESS?

Witness: I decline to say. — You understand the inference which may be drawn? Yes, but still I decline to say what the business was. I assisted Mr. Wood in it. —Continuing, witness said the child was hers, and was born at Gaskarth Hill, Balham Hill. —Coroner: I see in the certificate that you are represented as married people. —Witness: That is so. After leaving Balham Hill, she continued, they went to live with Mrs. Grey in Highbury. —Battersea. For a month the child was in Guy's Hospital, and it was afterwards put out to nurse. —Coroner (again referring to the business): How much did you make at it? —Witness: Different amounts. —Have you any other means of subsistence? I sang and Mr. Wood played a guitar. —Where? About the streets. —And afterwards you lived entirely on the proceeds of this business, the nature of which you cannot tell me? Yes. —You see

WHAT THE INFERENCE IS

as to this business? Yes, but I cannot tell you anything about it. —Witness, continuing, said the child was taken to a Mrs. Clarke, at Tooting, because witness was ill and "done up" during the day, and her rest was disturbed at night. She denied that the child was taken to Tooting on a bitterly cold Sunday afternoon. In reply to further questions she said Wood, who was a clerk, was the father of this child, and was also married and had other children. —Coroner: What was your reason for revealing these facts on the last occasion? —Witness (with some hesitation): I didn't wish to do anything like that. There is quite sufficient trouble for me to bear. —Are your parents aware of this situation? Yes, they found me out after the publication of the inquest. I have not decided to do anything until after the inquest. —What do you think was the cause of the child's death? I have not the slightest idea. I never thought the dear little thing would go off so suddenly, or I should never have sent it away. —Wm. Douglas Wood was recalled, and the statement he made at the opening of the inquest was read over to him by the Coroner. —What was

A MYSTERIOUS OCCUPATION.

when you met her? A waitress. —Did you tell the police she was an unfortunate? No; it was insisted on by the police, but it is not the fact. —How have you been getting a living? By singing and playing in the streets. —And during the last three months? I don't know that I am bound to answer. —You would rather not, Coroner. The bearing it has on this case is that I want to find out what means you had of providing for the child. —Wood quickly: Oh, we had plenty of money. Money was no object. —What was your real reason for wishing to get rid of the child? Simply on account of its disturbing the mother and myself at night, and sometimes making her ill next day. Also, I did not consider she was fit to take care of a young child. —Asked if there was nothing he wished to add, Wood said: —Owing to the trouble I was in last time I was rather confused, and I would like now to amend some of the answers I then gave. —What are the answers you wish to amend? Some of those where I contradicted myself, when I said I was married to Miss Miller. —Dr. Freyberger said the cause of death was heart failure, accelerated by acute bronchitis while the child was suffering from whooping-cough. —An inspector of the N.R.P.C.C. said he had made inquiries, and found the mother was quite inexperienced, but had done her best for the child.

SUMMING UP AND VERDICT.

In summing up, the Coroner characterised the case as a wretched one. The parents had admitted with unusual frankness that the child was inconvenient, and he could quite understand that, more especially in view of the circumstances which had been spoken of. Commenting on the circumstances of the child being put to nurse with the mother of a large family, who had only about 15s. a week while her husband was out of work, he said that women had unfortunately no right to take children under such circumstances. The temptation not to do well by them was tremendous. After this he hoped the mother of the deceased would go back to her parents, and live a quiet, respectable life. —Miss Miller (from the back of the court): I shall please myself about that. —The jury retired for a short while, and on returning into court delivered a verdict of death from natural causes, adding that they could not find the parents should be severely condemned for the way in which they had treated the child, and also for the way in which they had given evidence. —Coroner: Yes, of course, it was a direct misstatement of facts.

SECRET HISTORY.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

HOW IT WAS PRESERVED.

DEATH OF "OUIDA."

FAMOUS NOVELIST DIES IN ITALY

IN GREAT POVERTY.

"I say, because I know it, that the Anglo-French agreement has saved the peace of the world. It was due to the entente cordiale that the war in the Far East did not develop into a conflagration involving other Great Powers. This entente taken in conjunction with the Franco-Russian alliance, is the world's greatest factor for peace." Such was the somewhat startling announcement made by M. Delcasse, late Foreign Minister, in the French Chamber, in the course of a debate on French policy in Morocco. M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, had questioned the Government with regard to the position in Morocco, describing it as a dangerous adventure, and calling on the House to put a stop to a reckless policy which could only end in disaster. He declared that France was being led blindfold into a trap, for which the methods of M. Delcasse were responsible. There was intense silence when M. Delcasse was seen mounting the steps of the tribune. He had a few small strips of notes in his hand when he began a speech which will be long memorable.

ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY.

M. Delcasse was listened to with the greatest attention. He claimed responsibility for France's Moroccan policy, a responsibility which he had assumed in the belief that it was for France, as the nation most interested, to intervene in Morocco. "It is not true," he declared, "that I intended to isolate any European Power through an agreement on Morocco with England. It is not true that our representative in Morocco had ever invoked any so-called European mandate." Besides, Germany alone, with our ally Russia, has received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs communication of the Franco-Spanish agreement and other analogous documents before their publication. Amusing sensation. M. Delcasse said that under the pretext invoked at the time lay the real reason, namely, the displeasure with which a certain quarter regarded the escape from hegemony.

THE ALARM WAS SOUNDED.

Yes, agreements were being concluded; friendships were being formed which grouped in a more breathable air the liberty of the nations of Europe enshrouded in independence. And then doubt and distress were shown. The alarm was sounded, and soon the cry rang out among us, "It is war." It was they said, if France did not go to Algeciras. No; a thousand times no. It was not war. —British exports last year attained dimensions of which neither this country nor any other country in the world had ever before seen the like. They must not forget that the present depression started in America. It was being felt in Germany, and added Mr. Lloyd-George, "our turn will possibly come. But it is not going to be a bad one from what I fear." Later the right hon. gentleman, who was much impressed by what he saw at the ironworks, was entertained at luncheon by the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipowners' Association.

ELECTION NEWS.

UNIONIST PROSPECTS IN SOUTH HEREFORD.

To-morrow Capt. Percy Clive (C.) and Mr. W. W. Thompson (R.) will be nominated for the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Gardner (R.), whose majority at the General Election was 312. Poling takes place on Friday. "The People" correspondent, writing last night, says: "Both sides are working almost night and day, and the constituency is simply invaded by electioneering agents from all parts of the country. The finish of the fight in Mid-Devon set loose scores of experienced electioneering hands, who straightforwardly made their way into South Hereford, where they are now hard at work. The Tariff Reform League, Free Trade Union, and National Woman's Social and Political Union are all very active, and about a score of meetings have been held each day during the past week. Speakers on Capt. Clive's behalf have included Mr. J. S. Arkwright, M.P., Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., and Mr. Hastings Medhurst. To-morrow Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., M.P., speaks at Ross. The Radicals are making desperate efforts to retain the seat, and have imported into the constituency a number of M.P.s of every shade of thought. The Unionists are confident of victory. The Mid-Devon result acting as a splendid incentive. The poll is expected to be a very heavy one.

LETTER FROM MR. BALFOUR.

Capt. Clive yesterday received a letter from Mr. Balfour expressing his warmest wishes for his success on both personal and public grounds. Nothing, says the ex-Premier, would give him greater pleasure than to see Capt. Clive again in the House, and the whole party took the same view. He hoped all Unionists would spare no effort to return a candidate so well qualified to aid in the constructive policy of the party, and to resist the reckless and predatory designs of the present Government.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION.

Dray (Ilkeston). —Mr. T. Proctor of Devonport, was yesterday selected as prospective Labour candidate. He contested Grimsby at the last election. Sir W. Foster (R.), is the sitting member.

Other election news will be found on page 5.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

Notice has been given by Mr. Reynolds of his intention to bring before the L.C.C. the following resolution:

"That in view of the highly dangerous character of unlicensed cinematograph exhibitions, the Home Secretary be asked to receive a deputation from the Council to urge the necessity for immediate legislation to make it illegal for cinematograph exhibitions to be given in public houses, and that the Theatres and Music Halls Committee do make the necessary arrangements for the deputation."

EARL AND RECTOR.

WAS IT A GIFT OR A LOAN?

EXECUTORS' ACTION.

In an action before Justice Ridley and a special jury in the King's Bench Division the question involved was whether a sum of £3,100 was a gift by the late Earl of Lanesborough to the Rev. Jas. Murray Dixon, of Swinithall Rectory, Leicestershire, or money advanced by way of loan. —The plaintiffs were the present Earl of Lanesborough, Swinithall Hall, Loughborough, and others, executors and trustees of the late earl, and their case was that the sum was a loan. Defendant said it was a gift. —In his opening statement, Mr. J. G. Bancks, K.C., for plaintiffs, said the Rev. Jas. M. Dixon was the rector of the parish in which the late earl resided, and they were unquestionably on very friendly terms. The claim was to recover four sums of money paid by the late earl to defendant. —In 1902, when she came of age, the novelist was writing for magazines, while the best known of her many works are "Under Two Flags," considered to be her best work, "Hold in Bondage," "Moths," "Puck," and "The Magicians," the latter being written in 1897. Although her works possessed glamour and go, many of them are considered unreal. "Ouida," whose last years were alleged to have been marked by privation, held very decided opinions against vivisection, which found expression in her "Views and Opinions," published in 1895.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

SPEECH ON THE PRESENT DEPRESSION.

Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, made an inspection of Cardiff Docks yesterday, and ascended a furnace at Great Dowlais, Cardiff Ironworks, to watch the operations. The right hon. gentleman subsequently visited the Exchange, and addressing a large crowd of members, said there were just a few indications that the tide in trade was beginning; but his opinion, based upon investigations by the best intelligence department of the Empire, the Board of Trade, was that they were not going to have a bad ebb tide. They had seen

TIMES OF GREAT PROSPERITY.

British exports last year attained dimensions of which neither this country nor any other country in the world had ever before seen the like. They must not forget that the present depression started in America. It was being felt in Germany, and added Mr. Lloyd-George, "our turn will possibly come. But it is not going to be a bad one from what I fear." Later the right hon. gentleman, who was much impressed by what he saw at the ironworks, was entertained at luncheon by the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipowners' Association.

LAY READER CHARGED.

CHORISTERS' TERRIBLE ALLEGATION IN SERIOUS CASE.

Distressing allegations were made at the Isle of Wight Sessions yesterday, when Geo. H. Smith, 43, single man, lay reader in charge of Woodton, Isle of Wight, was committed for trial on four separate charges of gross indecency with choir boys. It was alleged that the misbehaviour took place in the church and in the school when the boys went to choir practice. —Geo. W. Yell, tradesman, of Newport, spoke to going to prisoner's house and taxying him with the serious charges. —Prisoner said he knew a lot of

FAKE REPORTS.

had been circulated, and that he was guilty and sorry. It was a habit he had learnt at college. Witness told him that but for a promise made to his wife he would have killed prisoner. —Witness told prisoner to clear out, but he said he could not because of his widowed mother. He had sent in his resignation to the vicar, and told him he had misbehaved himself with choir boys. —Prisoner pleaded not guilty, reserving his defence.

BURNS' NIGHT.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON BROWN AND SCOTLAND'S POET.

Last night, simultaneously with the numerous other Scottish organisations in town, the London Burns Club, for the seventh successive year, celebrated the anniversary of the birth of the Scottish poet, with a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant, the festivities being accompanied by the customs favoured by Scotsmen on such occasions. Sir Jas. Crichton Brown presided. —In submitting

THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF BURNS.

The proposal to re-namo Southend-on-Sea and Westcliff is not receiving the support that was anticipated by the originators of the idea. The local newspapers contain several letters from inhabitants protesting against any change of name. At a meeting of the Westcliff Tradesmen's Association the question was discussed and generally ridiculed by those present, and the feeling was that there was no reason whatever for the suggested alteration. It was ultimately decided to take no action whatever in the matter except to oppose any change that would extin-

TRAGEDY OF LOVE.

TIED TOGETHER IN DEATH.

A GIRL'S INFATUATION.

A sad tragedy was investigated yesterday, when Mr. T. J. Swarmer held an inquest at Hoddesden on the bodies of Chas. Geo. Stewart, a salesman of Covent Garden and Stratford Markets, and Beatrice Coward, a young, manicurist, of Herbert-st., Plaistow, whose bodies were found strapped together in the River Lea. —Deceased appeared to have had an infatuation for each other, but beyond an expression to show in evidence of Stewart's to his wife that she would soon be a widow, there was no indication that either were likely to attempt their lives.

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

—Florence Stevens of Greenwich, Plaistow, wife of the male deceased, and she last saw her husband at home on Monday morning, when he left at 10 o'clock for business. The next she heard of him was by means of a letter which she received on Wednesday. —Witness produced the letter, which the coroner read as follows:

"To the Earl of Derby."

"—My darling wife—This is all I can get you at present, but might send you later on. Don't let them run me down too much. Will you kiss the boy and girl for me."

CHARLIE.

Witness added that she received another letter from him. That she had not brought it. It had no bearing on the case, but had reference only to sending her some more money. —Coroner: Did you have any conversation with him about the girl? Yes. On the Friday I was speaking to him about her. He said I should soon be a widow. I asked him what he meant, and he laughed. I spoke to him about a young man we knew who was bursting his wife, and he said, "You will soon be a widow yourself." I asked him if he had been out with the girl again, and he said, "It isn't likely. You can put out of your mind any such thing."

"ONE OF THE BEST."

—Has he been a good husband to you? Yes, one of the best. —Had he stayed away from you for any length of time? Yes; he has gone away at times. —Did he have bearing on the case, but had reference only to sending her some more money. —Coroner: Did you have any conversation with him about the girl? Yes. On the Friday I was speaking to him about her. He said I should soon be a widow. I asked him what he meant, and he laughed. I spoke to him about a young man we knew who was bursting his wife, and he said, "You will soon be a widow yourself." I asked him if he had been out with the girl again, and he said, "It isn't likely. You can put out of your mind any such thing."

LORD BRASSEY.

Lord Brassey, the new Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, has arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, and is the guest of the Dover Corporation.

At a public meeting the Mayor of Oxford announced that the gross takings of last year's Oxford pageants were £41,876. The net profit of £9,000 was apportioned to local charities.

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YESTERDAY'S SPORTS.

SUNDERLAND'S SURPRISING VICTORY.

A WEAK GAME AT PLUMSTEAD.

FOOTBALL.

By ALEXANDER TAIT.

(Special to "The People.")

BRISTOL CITY 2, NOTTS COUNTY 1.

It is evident that the F.A. are seriously as to much that has happened in the present season. The number of injuries, added to the bad and bad out into which the game has been brought week by week by the F.A. and the proverbial incapacity to control the game, is causing alarm at headquarters. Men in the public are anxiously awaiting a party that have been set on foot to charges and alleged exorbitant "gentlemen with the whistle" the policy relating to these matters to be dealt with them privately.

It is observed that many clubs are not for the good of the game held during the close season.

Mr. Wall and his associates have in all these affairs will be seen and there will be many radical changes in the rules before next season.

It is only hope that it may be so, because there are ample reforms needed, other matters that has excited much interest in the last few weeks, the clubs to change grounds during the season. I am glad, for London's sake, that the Canaries are coming to Fotheringham, and I would rather the Metropolis legitimate be deprived of the most interesting match in the world than the canons of sport be interfered with, and it strikes me there will be many who will say, "Yes" to what is more than a plauso expression of opinion.

A CHEAP FIRST-CLASS GROUND. It was asked the other day which club had the cheapest ground in the country, and I should fancy it is the Trent Bridge ground in the Midlands, and possibly Millwall have the cheapest in London. The former ground is not one of the largest, nor one of the best, especially, while the other pitch is inferior to the ground of the Forest, which is nearer the Trent. The club only pay £100 a year for rent to the County Cricket Club, and generally only two sets of turnstiles are used, and the working expenses are reduced to a minimum. The chief reason for the equipment of the ground is that when covered stands are provided for the whole of the sixpenny spectators, those who pay a higher price have no protection against the weather. It is not a wide ground, and the spectators stand against the fences within a few yards of the touch lines. The Lions will have to make fresh arrangements with their landlord or get a fresh lease before very long.

TO-MORROW'S TRIAL MATCH. Tomorrow footballers will have an opportunity of seeing many aspirants to the national honours. Not this ought to be one of the most interesting games of the season, but the Selection Committee have come in for a good deal of criticism. My friend Bassett, for whose opinions I have a profound respect, finds fault with the title of the game, and further remarks that the trial should be restricted to a representative of either half of the country. But I take it, all trial games have their value, and the chief idea is to give a chance to men whose claims have been advocated by press and public. It is very well to say the best possible eleven should be chosen, but that is a matter of opinion, because we know what the men who have already been selected can do. Another excellent judge says that there is very little to caw at in the Southern side, but after all there never will be teams chosen that will give satisfaction to everybody.

Londoners will be glad to see that Mr. H. Linton and Penfold have a chance, while the Queens' Park Rangers, with Hildeson and Wintedge of Chelsea, and Mounchar of Fotheringham are also included. Tottenham is honoured by providing the captain, in V. J. Woodward. It is getting on for a quarter of a century, and the game will be a most interesting one, played at Mincing-lane, and it ought to attract a large crowd, and it will be interesting to see what sort of support is accorded.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SOUTH. A grand fight for the leadership is going on between the two Southern clubs and Bradford. Park Avenue and Plymouth may well gain by the easy work that the Rangers of Mr. Royal have in Cup ties. There is only one who venture to predict that Plymouth will not last. It is true that Bradford is Barnsley, but it was a lucky win, and it is very difficult to say whether he has fairly earned the highest place. Bradford have an advantage with Tottenham, inasmuch as they can devote all their attention to the struggle. Swindon and Bristol Rovers and West Ham United have the task still in hand. Norwich ought to be much better than they have done, and if Portman have a good season, they will have plenty of scope for improvement. The recovery of Portmouth has been very remarkable, and the luck they have had in the Cup ties is a sort of compensation for the misfortunes which have attended them hitherto. I hope to see Northampton, who have by far the best supporters, to stand them in, improve greatly.

THE MANLY TRIUMPHS. The result of writing this, with Reading, Swindon, and Portsmouth, are all equal in value, and each have lost more than they have won. Southend and Bury also go ahead, but the Crystal Palace are plucky—but not a great deal. The struggle will still be of interest, and I hope that the prize will be maintained. Unless I am much mistaken the League will be in a stronger position than it was a few days ago. There is a good deal of pat which is a bit jealous of the enjoyment of the League.

SCOTTISH CUP—First Round. 1. Ardrosson, 0. 2. Birkenshaw, 2. 3. Alloa, 1. 4. Hamilton Academicals, 1. 5. Dumfries, 0. 6. Ayr, 1. 7. Alloa, 1. 8. Ayr, 0. 9. Ayr, 0. 10. Ardrosson, 1. 11. Ardrosson, 1. 12. Ardrosson, 1. 13. Ardrosson, 1. 14. Ardrosson, 1. 15. Ardrosson, 1. 16. Ardrosson, 1. 17. Ardrosson, 1. 18. Ardrosson, 1. 19. Ardrosson, 1. 20. Ardrosson, 1. 21. Ardrosson, 1. 22. Ardrosson, 1. 23. Ardrosson, 1. 24. Ardrosson, 1. 25. Ardrosson, 1. 26. Ardrosson, 1. 27. Ardrosson, 1. 28. Ardrosson, 1. 29. Ardrosson, 1. 30. Ardrosson, 1. 31. Ardrosson, 1. 32. Ardrosson, 1. 33. Ardrosson, 1. 34. Ardrosson, 1. 35. Ardrosson, 1. 36. Ardrosson, 1. 37. Ardrosson, 1. 38. Ardrosson, 1. 39. Ardrosson, 1. 40. Ardrosson, 1. 41. Ardrosson, 1. 42. Ardrosson, 1. 43. Ardrosson, 1. 44. Ardrosson, 1. 45. Ardrosson, 1. 46. Ardrosson, 1. 47. Ardrosson, 1. 48. Ardrosson, 1. 49. Ardrosson, 1. 50. Ardrosson, 1. 51. Ardrosson, 1. 52. Ardrosson, 1. 53. Ardrosson, 1. 54. Ardrosson, 1. 55. Ardrosson, 1. 56. 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"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL PARTS.

In London, 2,511 births and 1,825 deaths were registered last week.

The births were 19 below the average number of 1,913 above the average number born in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been 14.5, 16.6, and 18.4 per 1,000 in the preceding three weeks, further rose last week to 19.8.

The 1825 deaths included 32 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 19 from diphtheria, 35 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, and 2 from diarrhoea.

Different forms of violence caused 72 deaths, of which none were cases of suicide, while the remaining 63 deaths were attributed to accident or negligence.

In Greater London 3,846 births and 2,416 deaths were registered. A fall in the rate of population, these numbers are 41 below and 36 above the respective averages in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years.

The deaths registered in London and in 50 other great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 20.0 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 16,243,952 persons in the middle of this year. In the preceding three weeks the rates had been 14.5, 16.9, and 19.3.

The will of Mr. Archibald F. Donaldson of the Donaldson Line, Glasgow, has been proved at Glasgow at £250,877, and that of Mr. W. F. G. Anderson, of the Anchor Line, at £100,000.

STATE BARGES.

Two elaborately-carved and decorated state barges, 40ft. long, with 10 oars, which, for many years, lay unused for off Deptford, have been taken to Chatham to be repaired and kept as historical relics.

MINERS' EIGHT HOURS BILL.

At the annual meeting of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce a resolution was unanimously passed to petition Parliament against the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. It was argued that the measure affected the very existence of manufacturing and producing centres.

TRAMPS' DREAD OF BATHS.

In connection with the institution of a bath at Ballymoney Workhouse, the cleric has reported that during the second week of the experiment only eight tramps went through the ordered and were received in the workhouse, compared with 50 tramps received in the corresponding week of last year.

NEXT WEEK, "A DAINTY PAIR OF SHOES."

SUNG BY MISS MARGARET COOPER,

MINGLE YOUR EYEBROWS WITH MINE, LOVE.

Sung by HARRY DENT and MISS DORIS DEAN in "Aladdin" at the Adelphi Theatre; And by MISS DAISY JEROME in "Cinderella" at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Birmingham.

This Song may be sung in public without Fee or Licence, except at Theatres or Music Halls. [COPYRIGHT.]

Written, Composed and Sung by GRIFFITH HUMPHREYS.

Andante con espressione.

Pianiss. *riten.* *dim.*

Key A.D. legato.

1. The sun sinks low in the west, love, Where it's oft - en - sun - k - low - be - fore, And we I And 2. When I o - peard my heart first to theo, love, And my fe - ver - ib - fingers clatch'd thine, And And 3. On, love! I have sometimes felt wa - ry Of life, of the world, and of theo, And we I And

Agitato.

That we've whisper'd and broken of yore, But to - But oh! This my dear, dear, me, I am feel - ing as bored as can be.

So smir - k me one smir - k ere we part;..... Touch my Kiss me five hun - dred times and good - bye;..... And then Which has suf - f'rd since I've yearn'd for Fling your heart, but still more my di - ges - tion,.....

Fatal accidents to the number of 11 occurred last year in coal mines in the United Kingdom.

On one of forty press-machines which have just been installed in the printing department of the Vatican, the Pope has set up for lines.

A fine specimen of the whooper, or whistling swan, an Arctic species, measuring 7ft., has just been shot in Sempringham Fen, Lincolnshire.

On a charge of breaking into a house an 11-year-old boy named Walter Barnard, has been remanded at Louth, Lincolnshire.

Allged to have cut the tails off nine hens for the purpose of getting the hair to sell to harness makers, a man has been remanded at Cleethorpes.

The Additional Curates' Society reports that the receipts for 1907 amounted to £10,333, and the expenditure to £62,096.

Mr. Joe Noville, district superintendent of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, and a well-known official, has died at Limerick.

The death has occurred of Mr. W. Ambrose, K.C., who represented the Harrow Division of Middlesex in Parliament from 1885 until 1899, when he accepted a mastership in the Lord Mayor will preside in the annual drill and gymnastics by selected companies of the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade on March 2.

The Bath stone in which a number of bees were found at Exeter is to be removed to the Royal Albert Memorial Museum for expert examination. No vein or cavity was apparent on the surface of the stone.

At the annual meeting of the Goonhavern and District Joint Unionist Association Mr. S. Clark, the hon. sec., was elected president and Mr. W. Ellery was appointed to succeed him as hon. sec. and treasurer.

The committee of the Fund for the Removal of King's College Hospital to South London have received a cheque for £100 from the Viscountess Hanborough, thus being her ninth donation to the fund.

POOR CHILDREN'S BREAKFASTS.

In Shoreditch the Borough Council has, by a majority of votes, decided to provide free breakfasts for necessitous school children, should occasion arise. Mr. Gates has expressed his intention to provide 5,000 free breakfasts.

LONDON Eisteddfod.

At the National Eisteddfod, which is to be held in London in the summer of 1909, £2,000 will be offered in prizes. The chief choral prize, which usually amounts to about £200, has in recent years been won by English choirs.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The Dean and Chapter of Chester are making an appeal to the city and county of Chester for £20,000. The Duke of Westminster has given £5,000. The sum of £2,000 is required to complete the restoration of the south transept of the cathedral, and it is being entirely removed. There is a organ imported into Australia.

Mr. Colson, diocesan architect of Winchester, is dead.

The death has occurred of Mr. Frederic E. Harris, comptroller of the Metropolitan Water Board.

The War Office Intends erecting barracks at Nella's Point and Duncannon Forts, on the east coast of Lough Swilly.

Miss Olive Hammer occupies the position of drum-major to the Monmouthshire band, Adua, which consists of 24 men.

The Belbenham Sparrow Club, as the result of its first year's work, records the destruction of 17,456 sparrows and 10,302 sparrow eggs.

The report circulated in Belfast that General Botha had received from a lady a gift of £20,000 for the social work of the Salvation Army is officially denied.

The National Fire Brigade Union are to visit Scarborough in July and hold their annual 10 days' camp on the grass plateau at the summit of Castle Hill.

The Lord Mayor will preside in the annual drill and gymnastics by selected companies of the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade on March 2.

The British firm which has obtained the contract for the installation of an electric tramway service in Moscow have deposited with the Imperial Bank the £10,000 required as guarantee.

Mr. E. V. Hiley, town clerk of Leicestershire, has been re-appointed for the appointment of town clerk of Birmingham, in place of Mr. E. O. Smith, who resigned on account of ill-health.

"It's my long dress—I fell over it," explained a woman fined at Willesden for being found drunk. Tripping up as she left the dock, she exclaimed, "There I am again. Oh, that long dress!"

WANTED MORE LIFE.

A Crimean veteran named Blundy, over 70 years of age, who went through the campaign as a farrier in the R.H.A., has taken his discharge from Andover Workhouse because there was not enough life there for him.

LUCK IN ODD NUMBERS.

Geo. Marble, of Worcester, Mass., has just discovered that he proposed on Nov. 13, 1907, was married on Jan. 13 last, and that at the wedding there were 13 bridesmaids and 13 courses, and 39 guests at the reception.

PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH MOTORS

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have received information that, owing to representations made to the Australian Federal Government by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, the duty on British motor chassis has been entirely removed. There is a duty on foreign chassis imported into Australia.

Lord Diborough has been re-elected chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board.

Capt. E. J. Goodridge, late of the Bengal Artillery, has died at Jersey. He served in the Indian Mutiny.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has opened a new modern art gallery for Dublin, which contains pictures valued at over £50,000.

The death has occurred of Capt. Ben Parker, the ex-skippers of the German Emperor's yachts the Meteors.

Mr. W. Johnson, M.P., for the Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, was married this week by special license at St. Andrew's, Leicester, to Mrs. Anne Copson.

At an inquest at Paddington on Katherine Outram, a nurse, employed in Hyde Park-square, it was stated that she had been in the same service for 46 years.

The number of suicides that have occurred at Hull, Sculcoates, Workhouse, is causing the guardians some alarm. A committee was asked to make investigations.

Maud Gorm, a young woman lately in service at Rickmansworth, Herts, fell in from an express train from London at Watford Junction, and was instantly killed.

It was stated at an inquest at Stafford on an Indian mutiny veteran named Ryan, aged 72, that for the week in which he died he had only 25p to buy food with.

For saving a boy from drowning, P.C. Setter, of the M Division Metropolitan Police, who learned to swim at the local municipal baths, has been awarded a free pass to the baths for life by Southwark Borough Council.

Mrs. Ann Kiltie, who accompanied her husband to the Crimea when the war broke out, and was one of the soldiers' wives trained by Miss Florence Nightingale to assist in the hospitals, has just died at Portsmouth.

200-YEAR-OLD TREE CUT DOWN.

One of the largest trees in the famous chestnut avenue in Bushy Park has just been cut down, as owing to its decayed condition, it was not considered safe. The tree was over 200 years old, and was about 100ft. in height and 30ft. in girth at the thickest part.

LIGHTHOUSE FIRST FLASHES.

The new lighthouse which has been under construction during the past two years on Strumble Head, Pembrokeshire, was used this week for the first time. The light, which is of upwards of 400,000 candle-power, is white in colour, and shows four flashes in quick succession every 15 seconds.

SWANSEA DOCK IMPROVEMENTS.

Successful negotiations have been concluded between the Swansea Harbour Trustee and the Castle Trawling Co., whereby the former body purchases the company's business, port series, damage and loss, the result of their depredations. Mr. G. Wood Homer, one of the leading factors of the county, states that a few days ago 76 rats were killed on the premises.

PEST OF RATS.

Rats were never so numerous on the farm holdings of Dorset as they are now, and some agriculturists report serious damage and loss to the result of their depredations. Mr. G. Wood Homer, one of the leading factors of the county, states that a few days ago 76 rats were killed on the premises.

RICKETY CHILDREN.

Sir Jno. Gorst, speaking at Colne on the children of the nation, said that in no part of the country were there so many rickety children as in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. This was due to malnutrition in feeding.

TRAMPS' DREAD OF BATHS.

At the annual meeting of Glasgow Chamber of Commerce a resolution was unanimously passed to petition Parliament against the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. It was argued that the measure affected the very existence of manufacturing and producing centres.

ACCIDENTALLY SUICIDED.

Capt. Attihill, of Norwich, has just received from the Admiralty a clasp earned by a Yarmouth man who served through the Crimean campaign in 1854-5. He received his Crimean medal in due course, but the accompanying clasp only came to hand this week.

KILLED BY A CAT.

Accidentally suffocated was the verdict at an inquest at Chatham on the seven-months-old daughter of Wm. F. Butts, a private in the Royal Marines. The child was put to sleep in a small-cart, and during the absence of the mother a large cat lay on its face.

LITTLE GIRL'S DEATH.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest at Olive Elizabeth Clarke, aged four, of Quinton, square. While the child was playing with three other children in a room her dress in some unknown way caught fire, and she died five hours later at St. Thomas's Hospital.

15,000.

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THE LIGHTNING BRIDEGROOM."

AMAZING ALLEGATIONS OF MANY WEDDINGS.

IS HYNE "THE CHAMPION BIGAMIST?"
PRISONER ADMITS THAT HE HAS MORE THAN ONE "WIFE."

PATHETIC STORIES TOLD IN COURT.

PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE PROSECUTION OF ARTHUR HYNE AT BRISTOL REACHES DAILY, SWING TO THE POINT ENTERTAINED IN SOME PARTS THAT HE IS IDENTICAL WITH NOTORIOUS BIGAMIST WITZHOFF.

Hyne, like Witzhoff, is a dentist, and his appearance is very much the same, though he has left off the use of eyeglasses, and has shaved off his moustache since his arrest at Bristol.

Yesterday an application was made for bail for Hyne and was granted.

An amazing matrimonial record unfolded at the Bristol Police Court when Arthur Hyne—who was arrested at Aberdeen, after absconding from his bail—was placed in the dock to answer three charges—one of which and two of obtaining money by false pretences. The specific charges were:

Marriage with Alethea Margaret Stevens, a woman Alice Bell whom he previously married being alive, continuing by false pretences £100.1.10d. from Kate Amelia Matthews, continuing by false pretences £74. Catherine Louisa Collins.

It was alleged that the false pretences of the two last charges consisted of representation of himself as a single man.

Recent List.

List of Hyne's recent matrimonial entanglements, as put in evidence by Mr. Farrell, in opening the case for the prosecution, is as follows:

1. Alice Bell, of Carlton-square, New Cross.

Married at Prestwich Registry Office, Manchester, on May 18, 1905.

Two children.

2. Alethea Margaret Stevens, a widow, of Brinsford, near Bristol.

Ceremony of marriage on Jan. 28, 1905.

3. Agnes Peters, of Union-st., Aberdeen.

Marriage fixed for Jan. 22, at Aberdeen.

4. Catherine Louisa Collins, of Dalmarnock, Bristol.

Marriage fixed for an early date.

5. Kate Amelia Matthews, of Weston-super-Mare.

Bans put up at St. Peter's Hospital, Bristol, 1907. Wedding postponed until this month. £100 borrowed.

A Silent Prisoner.

Hyne, who was not represented by counsel, made no reply to the charges, and asked no questions of the witness. Mr. Tyrell stated that Hyne was identical with the man who carried on business at Dysart-st., Finsbury, and in Manchester two years ago, under the names of "Dr. Albert Weston" and "Dr. Reader." He had married a New Cross girl, Alice Bell, before leaving hurriedly for Paris and New York. Hyne was arrested in Bristol in November on a charge of fraud, but absconded. Bail of £200, which had been provided by the father of a young woman he had just married, was estreated. He was recently recaptured by the police of Aberdeen, and was brought back to Bristol to stand his trial just as he had arranged to marry an Aberdeen woman this week.

Changed Appearance.

As Hyne entered the dock it was seen that he had undergone a marvellous change since he last stood before the black-robed magistrate. His jet-black moustache had disappeared with the gold-rimmed glasses he lately wore. His heavy coat and chin were now shaved, save a day's growth. His hair was high and tumbled. His brisk, alert manner, too, had given place to unfeigned dejection. He was scarcely recognisable as the same man. In the seats behind the dock, among a crowd of women who watched Hyne as he entered, were two young and pretty women neatly dressed in blue. One of them held a baby in her arms, while a curly-haired two-year-old boy romped behind the dock. The mother was Alice Bell, with her two children, and the girl by her side was the younger sister Mabel.

Which Wife?

Hyne, at the sight of this family group, burst into tears, and, turning to the magistrate—Sir George White asked piteously: "May I see my wife and babies?" "Remember this is a serious charge," commented the clerk bluntly, adding: "Which wife should you mean?" Hyne, with a piteous gesture, pointed at a group behind him. "You can see I am like in the interval," he said to the magistrate. When he heard the charges, Hyne seemed surprised. There are cases against me at Manchester. Why not make a clean sweep?" he asked. "We have nothing to do with the Manchester charges," the clerk explained.

Hyne was carrying on the business of a dentist in Queen-ward, Clifton. He dressed himself on his note-paper as:

Arthur Hyne, D.D.S., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Artificial Teeth.

Medicinal charges.

American Gold Filling a speciality.

Miss Matthews, said counsel, met Hyne and was impressed by his skill and cleverness. She discussed the subject of his advertisement—marriage. "I have seen a large number of girls, but none of them has pleased me yet until I saw you," said Hyne.

The day after Miss Matthews first met him she was so impressed that, at his request, she brought him a sum of money and gave it to him.

Callous Admission.

The charge of arrest showed that Hyne had been detained by the Aberdeen police on suspicion of being a fugitive at Bristol. He was told he could be detained till the Bristol magistrate. He then made the following statement:

"I am right enough, but it is two kids I am sorry for—two women in Aberdeen. I am a single man and I am not detained of my arrest. There is a woman in the south who through me, I wish the Aberdeen to bring a charge



ARTHUR HYNE.
(Photo, Illustrations Bureau.)

Kate dear, I am ill now through all this trouble and excitement, and the wrongs I have done you rob me of sleep, so I am like a skeleton, but never mind, I will send you £100 within a month, so I will send you £40 as it comes due. I shall surely send you that first. I have to pay another big bill, so I cannot send you any more this time; but you shall hear from me again before your turn comes. Alice dear—The girl obeyed, her face pale and set. Everyone turned to look at her, but she seemed quite calm and unperturbed. Hyne sat steadily, with his face in his hands. "I met the man in the dock first at my mother's house," continued Mabel Bell. "He was then in business as a dentist in Finsbury. My sister left home with him, and came back with the little boy 'Birnie.' I afterwards visited them at various places.

Police Evidence.

Hyne, a witness said, asked the detectives in Aberdeen to see the woman Agnes Peters, of Union-st. He had promised to marry her there.

He told the police that since Dec. 14, 1907, when she first made Hyne's acquaintance, she had given him £54.

He had promised to marry her on Jan. 22, and she now wished to charge him.

A clerk from the office of the Registrar of Manchester produced a copy of the certificate of the marriage of Hyne, under the name of "Weston," with Alice Bell. The certificate of marriage with Alethea Margaret Stevens was also handed to the magistrate.

Have You Been Married?

Thos. Wm. Back, living at Brinsford, said his daughter was Alethea Margaret Stevens, who at present resided with him. She was broken down and in a very delicate state of health. Accused was a regular visitor at witness's house. Witness asked him, "Have you ever been married?" The reply was, "No."

Other conversations of a similar nature followed, and witness never had occasion to suspect that accused was a married man. He was present at Brinsford Church on Aug. 29, when a marriage was gone through between Arthur Edwin Hyne and witness's daughter. Accused, then described himself as a bachelor, aged 37.

Police-supt. Hazell of Clifton, deposed that prisoner that morning, after being cautioned, admitted that the charge of bigamy was true—Prisoner, who made no reply to the charge of bigamy, was committed for trial upon it. Other charges were adjourned to Wednesday.

Mr. Gurney Winter, a London solicitor, yesterday applied for bail for Arthur Hyne, and also asked that the effects taken possession of by the police who arrested Hyne might be handed over for the purpose of the defence.

The magistrate told Mr. Winter to make application to the committing magistrate.

The following variation was used in Aberdeen:

A gentleman of 35, tired of being alone, desires acquaintance of spinster or



PRISONER'S WIFE WITH ONE OF HER CHILDREN.
(Photo, Illustrations Bureau.)

widow with some means, object matron.

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"I have seen a large number of girls, but none of them has pleased me yet until I saw you," said Hyne.

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Tales of Marriage.

They talked much about matrimony, and on one occasion they visited a number of empty houses. He even went so far as to suggest the wallpaper. Hyne afterwards obtained from her sum amounting to nearly

£100.

ARE YOU INSURED?

If not, get "The People" Year Book for 1908. See page 12.

THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1908.

EX-P.C. AND GIRL.

PATHETIC LETTER READ IN COURT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION.

The banns of the marriage were put up so long ago as the Easter of last year, but the wedding did not take place. Another young woman, Catherine Louisa Collins, was introduced through the matrimonial advertisements, and Hyne obtained £74 from her. When arrested he had in his possession an open cheque for £350, made payable to his order, and drawn by Mr. Dack, an independent gentleman, who gave it thinking Hyne was the lawful husband of his daughter, Mrs. Stevens, who was a widow. When Hyne was arrested Mr. Dack became surety in the sum of £200, and Mrs. Stevens and Hyne went away from Bristol to London. Hyne went at once to the bank and drew another £200, which was received from Mr. Dack also. Mrs. Stevens left Hyne to look at the shop, and he arranged to meet her in the evening, but she did not see him again. Mr. Tyrrell went on to tell of Hyne's meeting with Alice Bell. He married her at Manchester on May 18, 1905, in the name of "Albert Charles Weston." He gave his age as 39 and his profession as "medical student."

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DIVORCE COURT STORIES.

WIFE'S DECEIT.

YOUNG PASTOR AS CO-RESPONDENT.

A TELL-TALE LIKENESS.

home, but received no reply. Finally, in August, 1907, she wrote the following letter of protest:

Dear C., I think the time has come when my impossible situation cannot be allowed to continue, and you will see that I have lost all my friends, and all those my people have, for the last three or four years, and, you know, I have never received a word from you. I am home the greater part of the week.

She received no answer. When he was called with the papers in the present proceedings at his father's home in Hampshire he said he had been in England some time. The divorce was granted.

WIDOW'S STORY.

A STRUGGLE IN A BEDROOM.

EXTRAORDINARY EVIDENCE.

Remarkable evidence was given in the case in which Mrs. Hilda Maud Marshall petitioned for the dissolution of the marriage by reason of the alleged cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Arthur Geo. Marshall, formerly a surveyor, and now employed by a firm of publishers.

He denied the charges.—Mr. Barnard, K.C., who appeared for petitioner, said that the parties were

married on June 1, 1903, at St. Andrew's Church, Westminster. There were no children of the marriage. Respondent used to like to drink, and at times he was violent towards his wife. With regard to the adultery, the charge was with a widow, and counsel said he was going to ask that her name and address should not be publicly disclosed as she had four children. On June 12, 1905, respondent stayed at her house, and early in the morning while she was asleep he entered her room and behaved improperly. When she awoke there was a struggle, and after a time she got away. Shortly afterwards he left the house, and she was too ashamed to tell anybody. Two days afterwards

An Anonymous Letter came to petitioner's solicitors, and counsel said he was going to submit it must have come from the respondent himself. The letter stated that lady, giving her name, could give evidence upon which a divorce could be obtained. This lady would state that she never mentioned the incident to anybody, and that the only other person who knew of it was respondent himself. She was seen, and she had stated that she would only give evidence on the condition that her name and address were not published.—Petitioner was called, and detailed a number of acts of cruelty she alleged against her husband. He had pawned her jewellery, and her sewing machine. He was always knocking her about. On one occasion he made her nose bleed.—Cross-examined: The house where the adultery took place was at Hornsby. She had written approving of her husband staying at the house of this widow, and had written: "I hope Mr. C. is looking after you, and that she gives you plenty to eat."

The Widow's Evidence. The widow, when called as a witness, was told that she would have to publicly give her name and address in a contested case of fact, and, after some hesitation, she said she was willing. She said that her name was Mary Callow. She was a widow, and resided at Albion-nd., Hornsby. She had four children. In 1906 Mr. and Mrs. Marshall lodged at her house, and they subsequently left. On June 12, 1907, Mr. Marshall called with his bicycle, and then went into the village. He returned about midnight, and asked to be allowed to stay the night, as it was raining very hard. She let him sleep on the sofa in her drawing-room. The following morning she was awakened by finding Mr. Marshall in her bed. She remonstrated with him, and he left the house. She did not mention the matter to anyone until 10 days afterwards. She never wrote the letter of June 14, or caused it to be written.

Cross-Examination. —Mr. C. W. Sears, the petitioner, stated that he was a provision agent, and when asked if he contributed to the testimonial to co-respondent, he remarked, "I gave him £100 for the sake of appearances." His wife said she did not know how it was she had kept up the deception so long. He remarked how it was she could sit in the chapel, and how could be present to which she said, "I cannot understand it." She also said she would go to him in the spring, when he had made a home for her.—President: What is he doing now?—Witness: I don't know.—Mrs. Susan Harris, wife of Wm. Alf. Harris, who was formerly a servant in the employ of petitioner, deposed that co-respondent used to stop at the house with respondent. He occasionally slept there, and was supposed to occupy a spare bedroom. It was sometimes occupied, but, she added, "not much." (Laughter.)—A decree nisi, with costs, and the custody of two children of the marriage was granted.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

Lieutenant Who Ignored His Wife's Letters.

Mrs. Miriam Eleanore Atchison petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights against Mr. Chas. E. Atchison, a lieutenant in the Army. The two families had lived in the same neighbourhood, Fareham, Hampshire, from their youth, and so knew each other. Mr. Murphy, petitioner's counsel, stated, "In 1900 Lieutenant Atchison had a bad illness, after which, at his wish, there was a secret marriage, which took place on Dec. 5, 1900, at the Plymouth Registry Office. They were living happily together when his regiment was ordered to South Africa, and afterwards went to India."

RETURN TO THE EAST. He returned in June, 1903, but only for a short while, which he and his wife spent together, and then he went back to India. Some letters passed between them, but the last was in September, 1904, when he wrote a short letter on his wife's birthday. Both she and friends wrote to ask when he was coming.

POINT IN DIVORCE LAW.

Separation Order Nullifies Desecration.

Sir Gorrell Barnes concluded the hearing of the petition for a divorce presented by Mrs. Emma Wilson, of Sunthwick, alleging desertion and misconduct on the part of her husband, Mr. Bertie Wm. Wilson.—At the previous hearing it transpired that the parties were married in December, 1902. The following year the husband deserted his wife and went and lived with another woman in Keen and Nettlefold's, and continued to do so after her husband left her. She obtained a separation order from the magistrate, and this

raised a question as to whether in fact there had been legal desertion.

In dealing with the point now, his lordship said in the circumstances and as the law stood he could not grant a divorce as there had been no desertion in fact of the order obtained by the wife from the magistrate.

THEATRICAL SUIT.
ANNIE HUGHES'S PETITION.
GETS A SECOND DIVORCE.

A well-known actress in the person of Mrs. Annie Lenon, otherwise Miss Annie Hughes, asked for a dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Edmund Fitzsimons Morgell Lenon, an actor whose professional name is Edmund Mansfield, on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct.—Mr. Gracebrook, who appeared for the petitioner, said the parties were married on July 17, 1895, at St. Peter's Church, South Kensington. They were both members of the theatrical profession. Petitioner had been previously married and was granted a divorce from her first husband, Mr. Devereux, in 1894. She lived happily with her second husband for some time, and there was one child of the marriage. There was also a child by the first marriage. On account of her husband's cruelty she left him on two occasions and complained to a solicitor as a friend and afterwards in his professional capacity.

Visitors to a Flat. On the husband promising to amend, she returned to him on each occasion, but finally she had to leave him.

Having reason to believe that he had been unfaithful she caused him to be watched. A servant had been interviewed, and the evidence it was hoped

would satisfy the court that the respondent had not been corroborated, and remained five weeks. The respondent was a Methodist local preacher, and every Sunday used to take the girl James with him some four miles to where he was obtruding.

SAY ON HIS KNEE.

Petitioner was in bad health at the time, and the husband soon became very familiar with James. They appeared to have disregarded the wife altogether, for in the presence of petitioner the girl sat on respondent's knee, while the wife would be sent to bed, and the two would sit together. Mrs. James would come to petitioner's room with respondent and say good-night. When the wife remonstrated with her husband as to his conduct she was struck, kicked, and threatened. Rose James paid several visits to the house, staying for periods of several weeks at a time. Eventually the wife could stand it no longer, and consulted a solicitor, respondent all this time having

KNOCKED HIS WIFE ABOUT.

Once the wife found two letters from other women of such a disgusting character, said counsel, that he hastened to hand them to his lordship. When respondent got to know that his wife had these letters he locked her in the wash-house and threatened her if she did not give them up. In September, 1905, respondent left his wife, and had been living with Rose James at Spalding.—After hearing evidence to this effect, a decree nisi with costs was granted.

DISCOVERY OF LETTERS.

On Oct. 9 the husband went down to Southsea and found a man in his wife's room, and inquired as to his identity. Mrs. Rogers said he was "a friend, who had been introduced by an old friend." At the railway station, when the husband was returning to London, he asked if there was anything wrong, and was told there was not. Next day he wired to Lieutenant Atkinson to come up to see him. The lieutenant came, and gave his word not to see Mrs. Rogers again. In September, 1905, respondent left his wife, and had been living with Rose James at Spalding.—After hearing evidence to this effect, a decree nisi with costs was granted.

BEDROOM SCENE.

Butcher's Wife Frightened

INTO Hysterics.

Mrs. Emily Jane Pullen sought to have the marriage dissolved by reason of the cruelty and adultery of her husband, Mr. Sidney Pullen, a butcher. The parties were married in 1885 at St. Jude's Church, Dulwich. In 1898 he took a butcher's shop at High-st., Wandsworth, where he became engaged. She alleges he began to ill-use and abuse his wife. In 1904 he deserted her, but she succeeded in getting him to return. He was violent to her. In September, 1905, he came into her bedroom in a state of intoxication, and

POINTED A REVOLVER AT HER.

telling her that she only wanted one of the bullets to finish her. At the time she was in bed. She was extremely frightened on that occasion, and she had hysterics. Her husband put the revolver back into his drawer. It was also given in evidence by petitioner that when they were keeping the butcher's shop at High-st., Wandsworth, on one occasion her husband asked her to put a knife under the scales to weigh against the customers, and because she refused to do so there was a scene between them, and he made use of very bad language.—A decree nisi with costs was granted.

WHAT A SERVANT SAW.

Husband Discovered With a Cut Throat.

Mrs. Ethel Catherine Baron (née Phillips) petitioned for a judicial separation by reason of the alleged cruelty of her husband, Mr. Simon Baron, described as a bill discounter, who had been in business at King's Lynn.—An answer was filed denying the charge.—Mr. Barnard, who appeared for petitioner, said that the marriage took place in 1902 at St. John's Wood Synagogue, and the parties afterwards lived together at Hampstead. During the married life the husband had neglected his wife and used abusive language towards her, and on two occasions he had been guilty of violence. In October, 1905, he shut himself in his bed-room, and the wife being anxious about him, one of the servants got out on the roof, looked into the room, and saw that respondent

HAD CUT HIS THROAT.

A doctor and two male nurses came.

He was afterwards certified insane,

and put into an asylum. He was released from there after some time,

and was taken to Germany. In September, 1906, he was at King's Lynn,

where he had a bill discounting business, and he made a further attempt on his life. He was taken before the magistrate, and handed over to the care of his father. His conduct had affected the wife's health, and the doctor was of opinion that it would be unsafe for her to continue to live with him.—Petitioner was called in support of counsel's statement. She added that once her husband pushed her against the sideboard and had used abusive language to her.

HIS CONDUCT TERRIFIED HER.

—A medical witness gave it as his opinion that it was unsafe for petitioner to continue to live with her husband, while petitioner's parents said that after the marriage of their daughter her health broke down, and that she was frightened of her husband.—Mr. Walter Frampton, who named Rose James, and invited her to call on her. The girl James called, appeared for the respondent, submitted that the evidence did not



MISS ANNIE HUGHES. (Photo, Bassano.)

spouse had been taking women to a flat, particular mention being made of one woman known as "the French woman." Counsel said he did not know her name, but she and the respondent were there late at night, after the servants had gone to bed. The lieutenant was drunk, a crowd was collecting on the platform, and so he allowed his wife to invite him into the cab. He had made a claim for damages, but a letter was received from the lieutenant's solicitors saying that outside his Army pay he had no means except an allowance from his father, which might end at any time. He then decided to withdraw the claim. A decree nisi with costs, and custody of the children, was granted.

Suspect His Infidelity.

After a severe operation in 1899 her husband looked the nurse out of petitioner's bedroom, and used bad language to witness. One hour later the nurse was admitted to the room, and she found witness crying. That incident retarded witness's recovery. She had reason to complain of her husband's treatment on several occasions during that year, and in November she consulted Mr. Petre, a friend, who effected a reconciliation.—Petitioner: Has he ever struck you?—Petitioner: Yes. Once he struck me across the face, and I left him in consequence. Witness added that she then went to a house where the nurse and her boy were staying. She remonstrated with her husband, but she

HAD TO LEAVE HIM AGAIN.

In the spring of last year one of the servants said she could not stay at the flat any longer, because of respondent's conduct during witness's absence.

After consulting her solicitor, she had the respondent watched, and upon statements made by servants she filed her petition.—Miss Annie Maud Elliot, at present residing in York, said she was formerly employed as nurse by the petitioner. She had been brought into petitioner's service by her husband, Miss Edith Brown, of Brighton, stated that she was formerly a servant to petitioner at Portman Mansions, Regent's Park, and was dismissed by him.

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